PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,723—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P.M. 1906				
24th Feb.	PENINSULAR..	5294	BRITANNIA ...	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA...	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10000
31st "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN.....	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6323
12th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6393
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

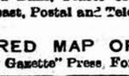
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
SAFE BAGS cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS on SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
SYDNEY	4,265	Combe	22nd Feb 1906
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,225	Seiller	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June "

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

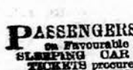
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Seiller	3rd March 1906
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
59, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Cancoa	15th Apr. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 810; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,400	A. Ceglio	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Ballard Road, No. 59.

NOTICE.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	26 Feb.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	6 Feb.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	22 Feb.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Sat.	24 Feb.	7 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Feb, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,953 tons, on or about 1st March calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,073 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
20th February, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	A. Lova	6,000	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6048	20th March "
* AUSTRIA	R. Colludani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	6786	20th " "
* PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	7th May "

Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENINCE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Ralonicio	5,834	6th March 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. "MERTON HALL," SAILING from BOMBAY direct via GENOA to LONDON about February 16th.

For passage and further particulars Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

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FOR CHOCOLATES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
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FRY'S CHOCOLATE
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FRESH MADE CHOCOLATE NOUGAT.
CHOCOLATE PRALINES
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE ASSORTED CREAMS
CHOCOLATE TOFFEE
CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

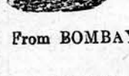
MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen" Bombay.

DEC. 1st.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,



From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*320	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	† Sutton Hall	4500	29th Ja	12thFeb	24thFeb	3rd Mar direct
A	† City of Bombay	4500	9th Feb	23rd "	7th Mar	27th "
A	† City of Manchester	9400	20th "	1st Mar	14th "	20th "
B	† Newby Hall	7200	26th "	12th "	24th "	30th "

* Bomay direct. † Bombay via Karachi. ‡ Express service

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS
Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER.
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore "
Seoni "
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers Office, Calcutta,
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
" "Advocate of India."
" "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
" Dunnett & Co.
" Hollis & Son.
" Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
" Beynon & Co.
" McAlpin & Huggett.
" Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.
PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL
ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.
WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,
GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr H L. BATLIWALLA. Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1906.

By Kind Permission of

HIS EXCELLENCY

LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

Governor of Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND WILL GIVE AN ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

IN AID OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION

at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The Programme will contain the following items :—

March.....Imperial Edward .....Souza.
Spanish Dances ... .Moszkowski
Chanson Triste..... .....Tschaikowsky.
Bridal Chorus and March .....From "Lohengrin" .....Wagner.
Complete Fallet Music .....From 'Faust" .....Gounod.
Serenade.....Lyrique.....Edgar.
Prelude & Mazurka. .....Delibes.
Aria.....From "La Reine de-Saba" Gounod.
Cornet Solo .....Bolero Varie-Toreador.....Le Thiere.

Prices Rs. 3-0, Rs. 2-0, and Re. 1-0

Plan of Seats, & Tickets at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,

PIANO SALOON,

Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1906, at 6-30 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE WRECK of the S. S. BIHARA, as she now lies on the South Patch of Phaston Shoal off Burmah, will be SOLD to the highest bidder by PUBLIC AUCTION at Rangoon, on WEDNESDAY, 21st February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETing of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 24th February, 1906, at 10 p. m. (Standard Time).

A. H. DEANE,
Hony Secretary.

23rd January, 1906.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY the 28th February, 1906, at 6-30 p.m. Standard Time.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS.,
Honorary Secretary.

25th January, 1906.

FOOTWEAR of the Highest Quality and finish finest Europe Material, easy fit. PRICES MODERATE, unsurpassed for lightness and comfort. Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work, Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE OPENED BY

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.

AT THE RESERVOIR,

MALABAR HILL

ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,

AT 5 P. M.

By the kind permission of Colonel W. H. MURRAY and the Officers of H. M. Royal Scots the Band and Pipers of the Battalion will play on the occasion.

Tickets of admission First day ..... Rs. 1
Do. Second ,, ... An. 8
Soldiers in uniform half price.
To be obtained at the Gate.

Exhibitors are reminded that entries close on the 20th February.

A. M. TOD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Honorary Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 48 of 1904.

BOMANJI SHAPURJI CHOTHIA .....Plaintiff,

vs,

NARBADABAI wife of GOVINDJI LALJI, Ramsai widow of Hirjee Jiva, the said GOVINDJI LALJI and the Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1905, and the Order made on 5th September, 1906, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court (Messrs. Bennett and Company, Auctioneers, on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of February, 1906, at the hour of three o'clock, Bombay Time, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in and in the pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate lying and being at and near Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba in the registration and district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cess Nos. 3 Old No. 1 New No. E 25-1,856, Old survey No. 8-257 and New Survey No. 2 M-9561 standing in the name of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. and Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 179 and Sheet No. 22 standing in the name of Jiva Baoji and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hormal Jeeva and Kanji Hirnal, on or towards the West by the property of Manockshaw Rowji, on or towards the South by the Road to Sassan and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Manekshaw B. Cooma, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 97 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay—Dated this 9th day of January, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE

10-12 H. P. "MENDELSSOHN" MOTAR CAR,

PRACTICALLY NEW DOUBLE CYLINDER, Tonneau body New Hood, and running very smooth. Used for only four months. To be disposed off as the Owner is going in for a bigger Car.

For prices, etc., apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,

"6 Hummum Street, Fort,

Bombay."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROFITS & INCOME INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

MILL AGENTS and others desirous of information regarding the INSURANCE of PROFITS, FIXED CHARGES, &c., will receive full particulars on application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

MASS MEETING

AT MADHAV BAUG

ON 21ST FEBRUARY, 1906.

AT 3 P. M. (BOMBAY TIME).

A MASS MEETING will be held under the Presidency of SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA KT, for the purpose of giving EXPRESSION to the strong feeling existing among all CLASSES of PEOPLE as regards the utter indivisibility of introducing STANDARD TIME in a city like BOMBAY.

Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy,	Manmohundas Ramji,
Goculdas K. Parekh,	D. E. Wacha,
Bhagvandas Narotamdas,	S. Moses,
Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandeker,	Kaji Kabirudin,
D. G. Padhye,	Jaffer Rahimtulla,
Balkrishna Bhivaji,	M. G. Deshmukh,
Nensee Khairaj & Co.,	N. M. Saher,
M. D. Dadysett,	Indrajit Kaladhar,
Nilkant Atmaram,	Narayen Vishnu Gokhle,
L. H. Shah,	D. R. Patvardhan,
M. N. Mehta,	Madhavji Thakersey,
D. M. Colah, Bar-at-Law	Girdhardas Jethabhoy,
Morarji Veiji,	Valji Sunderji,
	Chaturbhuj Shivji,

NOTICE.

RAWAL PINDI-MURREE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

(UNDER 40 MILES IN LENGTH.)

METRE GAUGE. The alteration of gauge from 2' 6" to 3' 3 3/5" has just been sanctioned. Capital will not be increased by this important amendment, owing to the shortening of the line by ten miles.

CONSTRUCTION presents no engineering difficulties of any kind. There is no definite tunnel and for nearly the whole of the plains section, fourteen miles, the line may be a surface one. With electric power the curves are sharpened and grades decreased and the line fitted more closely to the contour of the Hills, which reduces cost very considerably by lessening the work and shortening the length of the Line.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each with power to issue Debentures.

DIVIDENDS, Rebate on traffic interchanged with the N. W. Railway has now been increased to 15 per cent. of Gross Receipts, if required, towards payment of Five per cent. per annum.

Concessions are numerous and include Free Land. Moneys paid for Promotion, Surveys, and other Fiscal Charges are to be charged to Capital Account as part of the cost of Construction.

SHARES. Applications for shares are now being registered either for payment in full on allotment or by instalments :

On allotment	Rs. 25 per cent.
6 months after	,, 25 per cent.
12 Do. do.	,, 25 per cent.
15 Do. do.	,, 25 per cent.

The Shares previously allotted for the 2' 6" line whether or not for payment in full or by instalments, form part of the present subscription list.

PROSPECTUS will be issued immediately the information is complete,

JAMES BROWN,
Concessionaire,
Care of MURREE BREWERY CO.,
Rawal Pindi.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION,

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.
THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1, FROM, 7 TO 8 P. M.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

"Where is my Horse"	Picture 115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"	165 feet.
"The Pheasounal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	135 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"	700 feet.

PROGRAMME NO. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazillian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke" ...	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p. m. (standard Time), on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1906, for the Execution of the works noted below :—

(a) Paving the top of the wall and repairing the railing of the embankment at Hornby Vallard.

(b) Construction of quarters for workmen, and of an additional story over the existing chawl at Love Grove, Worli.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., for the works, can be had on payment of Rs. 3 each, from the Undersigned with will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits with the Chief Accountant, in cash, or Public Securities, as follows :—

For work under Item (a) Rs. 400.
Do. do. (b) Rs. 1,000.

4. The deposits will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M. I., M. E &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 20th February, 1906.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST

Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for

SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p. m., Standard Time, the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings street No. 129-145,2-4-6 Falkland Road.

The materials of buildings street No. 3-15 1st Pathan Street.

The materials of buildings street No. 30-32 Northbrook Street, at 4-30 p. m., Standard Time.

The materials of buildings street No. 32-34,9-11, 17-19; 21 140-144 Mohomedkhan Pakhali.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN, SWEEPINGS etc., etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B & C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p. m., Standard Time at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

A quantity of bags of cottonseed, rapeseed, Muth Methee, wheat, castorseed and loose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st February, 1906.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED also NEW PIANOS SOLD at a very Moderate Cost, please give us a trial.—H. KAPS and Co., 27, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glassgow This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Decorations, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Pantographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new, Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate, Address, Mlle. NEELL, Maesyck, Belgium.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.,—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture or Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "A." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Gazette," containing all the information of the previous week, specially arranged. Army Jedera, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 14 per year free of postage English Subscription Rs. 12 per year free of Postage.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Bottom and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Banares, Tarioo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C C, care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Consignments.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 5, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Re. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOODbest in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 150 to 200 BAGS COTTON SEED, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Wari Bunder, Goods yard, near the Tram Terminus, on account of the Insurance Office concerned,—150 to 200 bags cotton seed, damaged by fire and water.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 2,000 BAGS COOMTHAI MYRABOLLAMS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Port Trust land opposite the New Bank Godown of the Docks, by order of Sha Kanjee Muljee and on account and at the risk of Memon Noor Mahomed Abdul Sattar and Co.—

L. G. 2,000 bags Coomthai myrabollams.

A deposit of 2½ per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the first floor Maidon House, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room, office and bedroom furniture, drawing room set of sofas and chairs in rich silk tapestry, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, sideboard, dumb waiter, bedsteads, almirah marble top dressing and wash stand tables, full-size slate billiard table by Burroughs and Watts with balls cues etc. new electric-lamp shade by Siemens and Co. large size Australian stag rich table ornaments and pictures 400 day winding clock in dome and proof lamps folding harmonium almost new gents bicycle gramophone with records Brussels carpets handsome steel-wheel rubber-tyred half C spring landau, a pair of handsome and powerful bay Arab horses both going in single and double harness, about 14.3-4 high and 4 1-2 years old, set of double harness, stable kit, rubber-tyred gig, hackney and fast tax Walker harness etc., the property of F W CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., Engineer and Manager of the Bombay Gas Company, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman.—

1 rubber-tyred light victoria in good order.

N. B.—The carriages and horses will be sold at 3-30 P. M. (S. T).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GAMDEVI ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1906, at 4 p.m. Standard Time, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Yesvantrao Sundersao Vaidkar, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mukund Jasardhan, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagee for that purpose by an indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of July, 1902, the following landed property, viz—

All that piece of parcel of pension tax land together with all buildings and tenements and structures standing thereon, situate at Gamdevi Road, and measuring 3½ and five months square yards, and bearing Collector's No. 3824, New No. 2221, Old Survey No. 649, and New Survey No 7832, and Municipal Ward No. 2515, and Street No. 18, and which stands at present in the name of Jasardhan Morosa Sunderji Patel, in the Book of the Collector and Municipality and bounded on the north by the part of Ramchandra Hirji, on the south by the chawl of Laxman Ganesh, on the East by Gamdevi Road, and on the west by a buffalo stable belonging to Mashaverao Militman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dadachar, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors for the mortgagee at their Office, No. 109 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st February, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed property at Naran Dharoo Street advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RACE HORSES.

Under instructions from the owner who is giving up racing Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the Race Course, Mahalaxmi, the undermentioned valuable race horses,—

No. 1. 1 bay A H "Samshir" 6 years good maiden winner of one race in 1904

No. 2. 1 B A H "Young Tale" winner of two races and placed on many occasions, maiden 13 2-4 very promising.

No. 3, 1 B A H "Strait" aged 13 2-4, very promising maiden.

No. 4. 1 G A H "Rollips," 13-3, for life winner of one race maiden.

No. 5. 1 B A H "Guiding Star," 13 2 1-2, for life winner of one race, maiden very fast, for short distance races.

No. 6. 1 C A H "Gold," 13 1-2, for life winner of one race very strong and promising.

No. 7. 1 G A H "Sadie," 12 1 1-2, for life winner of one race maiden.

No. 8, 1 G A P, 11-1, 5 years.

No. 9. 1 C A H "Rattler," 14 hands, 6 yrs.

No. 10. 1 B A H "Shoal," 13-3 6 years winner of one race maiden.

No. 11. 1 B B H "Black Prince" 13 2 3 4 for life maiden very fast.

All the above horses have been measured and certified by the Western India Turf Club.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE DIAMOND RINGS AND VERY VALUABLE ROUND WHITE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman :—

1 gentleman's set with old mine very white, first quality large diamond of finest water.

1 gentleman's ring with old mine very white, first quality large diamond of finest water.

1 string containing 91 large white first quality round pearls.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p. m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, 36 cast horses from the 40th Foot Horse, Aurungabad, amongst the smart looking hacks, hunters, chargers, trappers and pigsticksers and are all young and good in harness.

They are being sold as they are unsteady for military purposes.

The above horses will be on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1906, at 2 p. m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, Merewether Road, exactly opposite the Tata's Taj Mahal Hotel, in "Gilmorse House," the very valuable and artistic design, made to order season wood furniture by R. Hart, Deyji Kanji and others, Rich Teakwood sideboard, white stone, China dinner set, best plated ware by Reed and Burton, Walker and Hall Teaset and Elkington made to order dining drawing and bedroom furniture, very elegant chippendale pattern Cabinets, Very sweet-tone coonised, brass frame Cottage Piano by Rose and Co. in perfect order, box cases, drawing room, suite of 10 divans and chairs, lined rich French flowered tapestry, an English large ice-box with refrigerator Lamps, one new Roskell gold 18 K chronometer watch, large side Lord Cromer easy chair, Gladstone bag with fittings, dressing and wash hand marble top tables, iron and brass bedsteads, Bookcases and cupboards, spare cane chairs, silver plate Coromandel pillar table lamp carpets and rugs, single Alabyla hand and foot sewing machine, ladies Secretariat with side drawers and sloping mahogany Jardinieres, Belgian flower vases and gold blue China Jars, marble top, teapoys and tables, Japanese Cane silk screens and pedestals, marble clock by Cooke Calcutta, parian figures and very rich ornaments, bronze figures large cut Kosh hanging lamps by Army and Navy Benares vases, terra cotta figures, rosewood pianoforte with stool, Chippendale mahogany flower pots, tiger skin hearth rug, table and hanging oil lamps, 1 lot books and novels, 1 carpenter's tool chest, Large office table chest of drawers and cupboard, Aluminium and copper cooking pots brass pendulum Antiques and teaset by Thrasher fancy teapoys and pots, 12 garden flower pots lamps and garden cycle &c &c.,

The property of H. J. Uttings Esq.,

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. STANDARD TIME.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.

1 handsome strong pair pole saligram, in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 Bay pony quiet in harness, and saddle.

1 grey Arab quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Standard Time, at Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder a large quantity telegraph wire, insulating raid pieces and other stores etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY the 26th February, at 2 p. m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder Merewether Road near the Bhatia Battery, 3 (Carzon) horse (up floor) the very valuable and made to order artistic design household furniture, by Robert and others nearly new ebonised cottage Piano in capital order, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton and Elkington nearly new Bagatelle small Billiard table by Army and Navy, carpenters tool cupboard by Army and Navy, rich ornaments, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, side board, easy chairs cloth and covers, teapoys, statues, marble top Dressing and wash hand tables, single and Double Iron bedsteads, carpets and Rugs China matting large drawing table and chairs cabinets, teapoys large ice-box with refrigerator, majolica, jardinieres and rich Bronze ware.

1 double breech gun by Army and Navy cooking utensils table and hanging lamps Bicycles steel engravings and pictures 1 combination sewing machine convertable into writing table English flower vases.

2 real Chubb and Sons large locks with Chubb's key, Marble figure fountain, clocks rich carpets artistic design cabinets and chiffoniers, Lady's Secretariat with drawers, 1 English Hall Garge by Army and Navy and many other household furniture will be sold off to the highest bidder. The property of E G Clay Esqr.

Catalogues will be ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21th February, 1906.

REPAIRS Of Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. M. Gandevia, 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M,
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,333,200.55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CA

FISH SEASON 1906
OYSTERS
IN PRIME CONDITION.

POMFRETS, SALMON, PRAWNS,
PACKED IN ICE AND SENT TO ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

This being a seasonable speciality, W. B. GREEN & Co. make every necessary arrangement for the PROMPT DESPATCH of all goods ordered to ensure their arrival in good condition.

For the prevention of unnecessary delay, please address all orders direct to W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
PROVISION SUPPLIERS TO
H. E. THE VICEROY & OVER 300 CLUBS AND MESSES.
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 800,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on LONDON and the chief commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
W. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPL TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.
KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER,
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE:
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.
An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.
It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

EADE'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an incredibly short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.
The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalelled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.
PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 283, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold every where in bottles, 1s. 1½, and 2s. 9d.
Wholesale Agents for India:—Messrs. KEMP & Co, Ld.
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, 2936 tons Captain H C Fenwick, will sail to-day for Jeddah, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 1338 ton, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2173 tons, Captain J T Prouse, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Argentfels, 3761 tons, Captain A Meyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 18th January via Antwerp with a general cargo.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Oceana, 3985 tons, Captain W Hayward, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Lalljee, Mr and Mrs C Bhaguia, Mr N S Banajee, Mr R Curgenee, Mr D Bode, Mr C Reuter, Mr J Oomrigar, Mr K H Rogers, Mr R Dawsonbhoy, Capt in R M Johnson, Mr Loch Trevor, Mr M M Ebrahim, Mr J P Hordilch, Mr W W Tilder, Lieut Leckie, Mr Jocsub Hassam, Mr J B Orgill, Rev and Mrs W A Selbin Mr and Mrs P N Karaghia, Mr P R Sethna, Mr R J Hassam, Mrs D B Oconnor, Mrs Tew and friend and Mrs Mackinnon.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream

H M S Renown...Commodore Hon H Tyrwhitt..R N M-t-W
H M S Hyacinth .....Capt Nicholson .....Flagship

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr Hill .....Cruiser
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
Juba .....134 Wilson.....B E A Protectorate

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Eden (bgne).....	414	Soutar	London &c.....		The Captain
Evona (Ycht.....	229	Jones.....			Mr H J Mason
Chusan	3832	Kenrick.....			P & O Co
Nethertn.....	2775	Sims			W & A G & Co
Nadir	1041	Bird.....			T Morrison Co
Frank Causedall...	2493	Storm			Carry Bros
Glenlyon.....	2654	Gibb.....			W & A G & Co
Henzada.....	1311	Ross			M M & Co
Wardha.....	2563	Sherd			M M & Co
Dumra.....	762	Seddon.....			M M & Co
Waroona.....	1601	Butter			M M & Co
Fazilka	1698	Witson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agens.
B C	Macintyre...	3351	Weir.....	Havre	1-3	F Muir & Co
C&R	Pandoo....	3167	Jones.....	Kochi	1-3	F Muir & Co
D&E	Neddendela...	3702	Harrison	Liverpool ..	7-1	W & A G & Co
9	Oceana.....	3507	Hayward..	China	2-2	P & O Co
10&11	Kt of St George...	2959	Stephens	Kochi	22-2	G & Co
12	Arabia	1167	Leigh.....	London	3-3	P & G
15	Camberwell ...	2381	Baines ..	Antwerp	21-2	W & A G & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Penibsular	...5293	Palmer	Aden	21-2	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Calcutta.	4787	Willer ..	Dpool.....	23-2 K N & Co
2	Olympia ...	3249	Osborne ..	Liverpool ..	7-1 W & A G &
9	Oceana.....	3507	Hayward..	China	2-2 P & O Co
10&11	Kt of St George...	2959	Stephens	Kochi	22-2 G & Co
12	Arabia	1167	Leigh.....	London	3-3 P & G
15	Camberwell ...	2381	Baines ..	Antwerp	21-2 W & A G & Co

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Argenfels s.....	Meyer	Hamburg, Jan 18

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Lama s.....	Williams ...	Karachi, &c
	Lorne s.....	Harrison	Antwerp
	Nowshera s.....	Fairhurst..	Persian Gulf
	Sangola s.....	Jacob.....	Calcutta
	Merton Hall s ...	Prouse	Marseilles

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Jumna, Fenwick, for Jeddah, &c
„ Oceana, Hayward, for Shanghai

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c:
„ Henzada, for Calcutta, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa left Port Said on the afternoon of 19th instant.
The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 17th instant.
The P and O Co's steamer Indis, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 18th instant
HONGKONG, Feb. 20.
The P and O steamer Formosa, arrived here this morning.
The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, FEB. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Olympia s—261 bales cotton Fakir Bros; 65 bales wool R Rampurtap; 0 bales wool J Kama; 70 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 20 bales wool A Chabbas and Co; 23 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 28 bales wool M Vellji; 45 bales wool L Hurbhum; 115 bales wool B Hurbhum; 86 cwts brass metal R Keroba; 121 cwts oil cakes The New Mofussil Coy Ld; 65 bales wool D Nagjee; 120 bales cotton fly N Damji; 88 bales cotton fly Tyabji and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Merton Hall s—3 bags hides J Joomabhoy and Co.
Clan Menzies s—57 bales hemp K Vishram and Co.
Arabia s—862 cwts blood manure A Hoosein.
FOR MARSEILLES
Olympia s—6 bales hides Max Klein; 2256 cwts teaseed J Fechri; 50 bales cottonfly W Domjee.
FOR BARCELONA.
Olympia s—5) bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton Glade and Co.
FOR SPAIN
Olympia s—969 cwts groundnuts Rolli Bros.
FOR PORT SAID.
Merton Hall s—330 bales cot on The Bombay Coy Ld.
FOR HULL.
Hindoo s—135 bales hemp E Tajbhoy and Co; 1700 cwts cottonseed M Ruttonse 2600 cwts cottonseed L Dreifuse and Co.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	Standard Time P	M
1st Race—The Lawn Plate	3	55
2nd Race—The Arian Plate.....	4	25
3rd Race—The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Purse	4	55
4th Race—The Mansfield Plate	5	30
5th Race—The Colaba Plate	6	0
6th Race—The Second Dealers	6	30

By kind permission of Major Trit on and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

	Standard Time P	M
Colaba	3	10
Church Gate	3	15
Grand Road	3	21
Arrives at Mahalaxhmi ...	3	23

HORSES STRUCK OUT.
After the publication of Handicaps.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The Mansfield Plate—Signorina, Chippy Norton, Trencherman, Diakkaway, Martinique
The Lawn Plate—Muc It
The Colaba Plate—Testwood, Apology, Our State, Flotsam
The Asian Plate—Bay Middle on, Rose, False Start, Little Joker, Vasco, William Rufus, Oriental, Sheik, Napoleon, Court Martial
The Sir Cowasjee Jehanzi Purse—Moorced, Tachreet, Arabistan, Vasco, Sweet William, Sir Jamsl

HANDICAP.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

The Mansfield Plate——Distance 6 furlongs.
Prince Lyon 9 12, Sacristan II 9 6, Signorina 9 1, Regio 8 12, Amyas 8 9, Ipsi more 8 5, Cossack 8 5, Manilock 8 3, Killin 8 0, Killeevan 7 13, Royalist 7 11, Thom nd 7 9, Chippy Norton 7 7, Harpist 7 6, Resilient 7 5, City der 7 5, Trencherman 7 3, Diakkaway 7 2, Promerole 7 2, Coutt Belle 7 0, Presbytorian 6 11, Bibi Blood 6 9, Martinique 6 7, Nymper 6 0—Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Lawn Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Veera 9 10, Pat 9 6, Haydn 8 12, Recovery 7 9, Olga 7 7, Mac II 7 0, Eminent 6 7—Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs,

The Colaba Plate—Distance 1 1¼ miles.
Kepling 9 12, Testwood 9 3, Shotover 9 1, Apology 9 0, Sainte Marquise 8 6, Our State 8 4, Tenapr 8 4, Galley Slave 8 0, Freelance 7 13, Lamrock 7 8, Derby Boy 7 6, Portman 7 5, Lieutenant Bill 7 4, Flotsam 7 2, Nak Our 7 0, Insurrectio 7 0, Misty 6 7—Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Asian Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Bay Middle on 9 12, Tchreet 9 9, Rose 9 4, False Start 9 4, Bandit II 9 0, Little Joker 8 11, Varco Omar 8 8, Red 8 4, William Rufus 8 0, Grl ntal 8 1, Pamala II 7 12, Nuss r 7 11, Grey Fox 7 10, Zurriff 7 7, Ajax 7 5, Derby 7 5, Karadev 7 3, Sheik 7 2, Kouc ashib 7 2, Bahar 7 0, Napoleon 6 11, Practical 6 9, Dayar 6 8, Court Martial 6 0—Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs,

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Purse—Dist 9 furlongs.
Precious 9 4, Moocreep 9 1, Laffy 8 13, Sobsil 2 7, Tachreet 8 6, Egypt 8 5, Bungo 8 5, Sandow 8 4, Berlin 8 4, Skylark 8 3, Arabistan 8 1, Bandit II 8 0, Hampstead 7 12, Vasco 7 11, Sweet William 7 9, Mukhool 7 7, Sir Jamal 7 7, Talisman 6 13—Forfeit for the above race s pue of not struck out before noon Tuesday 20th February 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 20th February 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PRINTER—PAYMASTER—February 19, at Ahless Bagh, Girgaum, Bombay, Dr. Merwanjee Hirsha Printer, L. M. and S. to Tehmina, daughter of Ardeshir Barjorjee Paymaster.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DREDGE—February 16, at the Priory, Bangalore, the wife of Captain J A Dredge, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DODD—SMITH—February 15, at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev E Webster, M A, Walter Stanley Dodd, Wesleyan Minister, to May Lizzetta, only daughter of J H Smith, Winterton, Doncaster, England.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC
HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.
CURES:
ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 10-3 a., 11-3 a. Low water, 4-24m., 4-4a.
Bombay Races.
Grand Orchestral Concert in aid of the Indo-British Institution, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Mass Meeting at Madhav Baug against adoption of Standard Time in Bombay 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).
Bank holiday.
Ceremonial Drill, General Parade Ground, 7-15 a.m.
Unveiling Colonel Hatch's portrait, Grant Medical College Library, 6 p.m. (S. T.)
Prize Distribution, Frere-Fletcher School, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Mr. V. B. Mehta on the Philosophy of Shelley's Poetry at 5:0 p.m. to-day at the residence of Mrs. Bapujee S. Patel Dadysett Hill, Cumballa Hill kindly lent for the occasion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The annual prize Distribution will be held in the buildings of the Institution at 5-45 p.m. to-morrow, when the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton will preside, and Mrs. Batty has kindly promised to present the prizes.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band, under the direction of Mr. C. T. Coke, will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant this evening during dinner hours:—

March	New Colonial	Hall
Waltz	Tea Dance	Bonheur
Barn Dance	Piccaninies	Godfrey
Gavotte	Olympia.....	Burns
Cavatina	Faust.....	Gounod
Selection	Bonnie Scotland	Florence
March	True till death	Volti
Galop.....	Venez Donc.....	Gentile

MUSIC AT PYRKE'S, APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant, commencing from 7 till 10 p.m. to-day:—

March.....	Sounds of Pice.....	Ivon Blon
Overture	Les Diamants de la Couronne	Auber
Vals	Bad ner Madlen	Komzak
Selection	The Spring Chick n	Ivan Caryll
March	H I M.....	Myddleton
Piccolo Solo..	The Birds Festival	Brewer
Valse	Unsere Edelknaben	Zehrer
Cake Walk ...	At a Georgia Camping Meeting	Kills

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. G. S. Hogge and the Officers of the 113th Infantry, the Band will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens under the direction of Mr. H. W. Toner, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March.....	With Sword and Lance...	H Starke
Overture	Exiles	Balfe
Selection	The Chieftain	A Sullivan
Valse	Brise Des Niuts.....	Gungl
Humorous Sketch	Alabama Minstrels.....	W Knowles
Galop	The Mo or Ride.....	T Bidgood

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. Sydney will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant. Letters, etc., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Berla, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Bundesrath will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUIT BY A MOGUL LADY.—In the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the rule taken out by Hajia Bibi, daughter of Aga Jangishah and widow of Aga Mucbulshah, against H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Aga Khan, G. C. S. I., and thirteen other members of the family of H. H. Aga Mahomed Hoosein Hooseinee, the first Aga Khan, to show cause why the first and the fifth defendants (Aga Shamshuddinshah Jangishah) should not be restrained by injunction from parting with, or encumbering the family-estate to the prejudice of the other members of the family, why a receiver should not be appointed to manage the estate pending the partition proceeding, and why provisions should not be made for the maintenance of the plaintiff during the interval. Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. T. J. Scrangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared to show cause against the rule on behalf of the defendants. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule. The rule was discharged with costs.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—In the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and a common jury, the trial was continued of Valabhdas Ranchoddas (40), an agent and a mucadam, in whose "jatha" or storing place at Colaba cotton merchants stored their bales, on a charge of committing criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of 114 bales of Khangaum cotton, valued at about two thousand rupees, belonging to the firm of Motilal Agiaram. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Kamdar appeared for the prosecution. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil, defended the accused. Counsel having summed up the evidence, the Judge gave charge of the case to the jury in very lucid speech, and in doing so traced the history of the several transactions, which eventually were alleged to have contributed to make up the 114 bales mentioned in the charge. The jury, after a short consultation returned a verdict of not guilty against the accused, who was discharged. Mr. Jinnah applied for the impounding of certain exhibits in the case pending an application to be made for proceeding against the accused's mahta, Ratansi Lakhmidas. This was done, and there being no other case remaining for trial, the Sessions were dissolved at 7-15 p.m.

THE "NOBLE ART."

CONTEST FOR THE WELTER WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

SPLENDID VICTORY OF PTE. MACDONALD.

IN an admirably arranged and well-lit enclosure on the Maidan last night several interesting expositions in the "noble art" were brought off, notably the Welter Weight Championship of India. The "bruisers" had the advantage of Col. Grantham as referee and he kept a severely critical eye on the various performances. The Judges were Capt. Hobbs, Connaught Rangers, and Sergt.-Maj. Chinnery; and the Hon. Secretaries were Mr. F. Hogan and Mr. A. Chapman. The first event was a three-round bout between "Boy" Evans of the Royal Scots and Trumpeter Upson, 77th R. G. A. This pair stepped into the ring, two slim lads about the same stamp and calibre. The Trumpeter had a considerable advantage in height and length of reach however. On shaking hands they set to work in a very quiet and calculating fashion and soon showed that they were admirably matched. They did nothing serious in the first round, but kept steadily sparring with nothing sensational to record. Spite of his disadvantage in reach Boy Evans stuck to his man like a leech, and at the end of the third round they were so fit that another round was called for. They remained game to the last, and Boy Evans was declared the winner to satisfaction of the spectators.

The second bout was a really smart bit of pugilistic work between Pte. Dane Wilson (8st. 4lbs) of the Royal Scots and Paddy Gill (8st. 5lbs.). This was a slashing affair from beginning to end, and Wilson was down within half a minute. The referee had to warn him twice to keep his gloves closed. They both went for each other's heads, and round saw some slashing blows, in which Wilson drew first blood. Paddy fought with the disadvantage of his face covered with blood, but he stuck bravely to his man, and eventually the referee stopped the fight on the strength of the fact that Paddy had not been examined by a doctor prior to his entering the ring, although he is known to have a slight heart trouble.

Bout three was an interesting turn between Private Ballard of the Connaught Rangers and Corporal Ford. Ford has an ugly manner in the ring. He never stands up to his man fair and square, but keeps on the defensive, protecting his wind and getting a whack in when opportunity occurs. But he is game withal and can put up with a lot of banging. In this case, however, he was a little too careful of his person, and allowed his opponent to get in plenty of hard knocks. Not till round three did the pair buckle to in deadly earnest, and in round four Ballard managed to give his man such a pommeling that he was declared the winner.

A fight between Private Sullivan (9st 2lbs.) of the East Lancs and Corporal Gaffney (8st 10lbs) of the Connaught Rangers was another well-contested bout. They never minced matters but went at it hammer and tongs throughout the first two rounds. In round 3 they approached each other nervously and the came a terrific collision, in which blows rained at lightning speed. They were well matched and it was not an easy matter to pick and choose between them. They fought six good rounds, sullivan being eventually declared the winner.

The great event of the evening followed. Sam Newman, Champion Welter Weight of Manilla, China and India ran up the steps and under the ropes carrying the confident smile of a man who knows that victory is his. The smile disappeared within a couple of minutes after he had shaken hands with Private Macdonald of the 93rd Highlanders. The Highlander has the Welter Weight Championship of the British Army in India to his credit, but Newman apparently thought him a chicken. Private Macdonald went to his work modestly without any gymnastics. He set himself to get in head blows one every ten seconds and he got them with astonishing regularity right through the whole gamut of fourteen tortuous rounds. In the first round Sam Newman, somewhat taken aback at the calm front and tricky work of the soldier, proceeded to talk to his man, and was sternly silenced by the referee. In round 2 found the couple already warmed to their work, but spite of his fine record Samuel already showed himself short of wind. In round 3 he showed obvious signs of fatigue, and so rapidly did Mac do his work that Newman's face and body were already red with blows. Round 5 found the sprightly Scot as fit as a fiddle and standing to his man as bold as brass. In this round the pair began to clinch badly and had to be warned by the referee. Round 6 set them talking at each other again rather bad temperedly, but they began to go at it relentlessly, but Newman's condition was becoming serious. The smile had given way to a look of despair. In round 7 Newman, dosed with brandy, developed a sudden energy, but it did not last long. Mac remained as fit at this point as when he ran into the ring. In round 8 Newman went down for the first time, but was up very smartly, and on round 9 it was easily seen that he had not a ghost of a chance to win. Still he showed plenty of pluck and took the rain of face smacks to which the soldier treated him with philosophical resignation. Newman never seemed to learn how to ward off the Highlander's whacks, although they were all alike and nearly always on the right side of his face. In round 10 Mac punished his man severely, and by this time Newman's plight was pitiable, and in round 11 he went down under the stress of what was little more than a tap on the nose. In round 12 Mac began to run his man about the ring, and Newman, losing his temper, practically put an end to the fight by making a wild rush at his opponent in which he did no damage but entirely exhausted his own strength, so that when directly after Mac knocked him down, he was only able to get on his feet at the tenth second. Newman, now seriously afraid of his man, clinched his man and refused to release him, and the referee had to shout at him repeatedly to break away. Newman seemed too dazed to understand the referee's protestations, and in round 13 he hugged his man more tenaciously than ever. He had another fall in this round, but got up quickly, but when he struggled from the corner for round 14 Mac had no difficulty in flooring him, and the hero of a hundred fights lay prone upon the boards, while Private Macdonald, game as ever, was declared Welter Weight Champion of India. Sam Newman made a splendid fight for it though, and he gave the large company an exhibition of pugilistic pluck which will not soon fade from the memories of those who witnessed the battle.

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THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

PROMISES AND PROBABLE PERFORMANCES.

When it was resolved that Sir Henry Campbell should be leader of the Liberal party, a humourous contributor to "Blackwood" wrote the following lines, which may be reproduced now in face of the many promises contained in the King's Speech and recent utterances of members of the new Government:—

The Right Honourable gentleman addresses his faithful followers:—

Now fling up the bonnet, and fling up the cap,
And welcome the Man in Command;
The Campbell is coming, with Banner a-flap
In his Old Parliamentary Hand;
And gather, you Radicals, gather around.
Be quiet, I charge you, and heed,
While I, as the Premier-presumptive, expound
The authorised Radical Creed.

Though why you should bit upon Me
To be stuck on the top of the tree,
I candidly own
Is entirely funknown
To the veteran Canneman-B.

(However,) In choosing a popular Cry
To take the unwary by storm.
For promise and puff we can safely rely
On Retrenchment, and Peace, and Reform.
Their scope is majestic; each one of them rings
In the ear like the clarion's call;
And, promising vaguely all manner of things,
They bind you to nothing at all.

And I am the sole patentee
Of that new and original Three;
For jingle and catch
There'll by nothing to match
With the slogan of Canneman-B.

The Tories may boast of the money they've spent
On bloatedly ruling the waves,
In view of the wholly unlikely event
Of an enemy making us slaves;
'Tis ours to return to the methods of yore,
When taxes were easy and light.
And Britain avoided the cost of a war
By not being able to fight.

For who is Britannia that she
Should insist on commanding the sea?
Apart from the taste,
Such deplorable waste
Is abhorrent to Canneman-B.

I pass to Reform, where the Radical task
Is one of ridiculous ease:
We promise the People whatever They ask,
And we pay Them whatever we please.
Their Freedom (sweet Bird!) is a theme upon which
There's much to be usefully said,
And, while you're about it, remember the rich
Are robbing the poor of Their Bread.

So promise Them everything free.
From Their tenure of land to Their tea!
They'll swallow the lot
If you pitch it in hot;—
You can take it from Canneman-B.

And last, if annoyed by the bogie, Home Rule,
Your only conceivable plan
Is not to be drawn—to keep perfectly cool—
And evade it as well as you can?
But, as for the Colonies' mythical case,
We strike a more dominant note
For, though they can talk till they're black in the face,
Who cares? They can none of them vote:

Oh, tell them to go to the D.
With their infamous Preference plea
The best of their tricks
Will get nothing but kicks
From the party of Canneman-B.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1906.

LABOUR IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. KEIR HARDIE, who is to be regarded as the leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, judged by the brief telegraphic summaries which have reached us, seems to have but vague ideas of its responsibilities and very large ones as to its power. It is certainly potential for harm and for obstruction, but its members fail to grasp the fact that, having entered Parliament to represent large constituencies comprising other interests besides those of labour, much is expected of them. Mr. Keir Hardie for one fails to grasp this fact. All that seems to concern him is that he and his colleagues have displaced other and more capable men. Nothing could be more discouraging than his fanfaranade in the February number of the "National Review" just to hand, wherein he professes to describe the Labour Party and to explain its aims and policy. The advent of a Labour Party, he begins, "has come as a surprise to the country generally and has caused consternation in Mayfair. The inhabitants of Park Lane, it is said, are regarding the thing as a horrible nightmare, from the terrors of which they are vainly struggling to emerge." Both statements are without foundation. The advent of Labour representatives have been expected for years past. The growth of the democratic feeling in England is not a matter of the last few weeks. But the electors who put in the Labour representatives will put them out again without the slightest compunction, so fickle is that British electorate. Redistribution will regulate matters even if the present Government remain in power for the full period allowed by the law. But Mr. Keir Hardie does not look far ahead. He imagines the eyes of the whole universe are upon him. He is intoxicated by the success of the masses, and regards it as significant of the ultimate overthrow of what he terms the classes. He does not even recognise that with the spread of education Labour will rise above itself as it is to-day—and that the Labour representative of to-morrow will regard the Labour representative of to-day as illiterate.

Mr. Keir Hardie prefers socialism to labour. Park Lane is the head he would hit, for he says a Labour Party which did not menace Park Lane would not be worth its room in Parliament. He says, and therefore perhaps believes, that he has sent "a tremour through the dovecots of that placid region," for the advent of the Labour Party he regards as "a menace to the privileges and monopolies which enable the denizens of Mayfair to revel in riotous excesses, whilst their victims both in India and South Africa reek in poverty." The victims of the agitation of loquacious trades union secretaries, who will not work, but loaf at the expense of their more modest and industrious brethren, we suppose do not count. It never occurs to them, and they would stifle the thought if it did, that the money these Labourites must be provided with would keep five times their number from actual starvation. That is no affair of theirs. Self first is their true motto. Socialism next and Labour last. For by Mr. Hardie's own showing it is the Socialistic representative—the sworn enemy of Mayfair—who alone is worthy of consideration. Among the new members the Labour Representation Committee—men Socialists above everything else must count first, then the irregular Socialist and the Liberal-Labour representatives last—the very men who should come first as having principles worthy of respect. But Mr. Hardie exults over the fact that twenty-three are avowed Socialists and these are the men whom Mr. Hardie will lead. The Liberal-Labour representatives will not follow him, and fortunately for both Liberalism and the due representation of Labour interests in Parliament. He is wise, therefore, not to dogmatise as to the policy of the so-called Labour Party in Parliament. After capering over the success of Socialism, he seems suddenly to have come to a sense of having committed excesses. And he writes : "It would be presumptuous, indeed unpardonable," to declare a policy which is unauthorised and which none but his own immediate colleagues are likely ever to accept. The three sections of labourites are as widely separated as Conservatives, Unionists and Radicals on all points but one.

But Mr. Hardie's attack of modesty was only of momentary duration. He will speak for the party. Its members are to sit in opposition to whichever Government may be in office. Liberal-Labourites may do as they like, but there is plenty of room for them on the Opposition side of the House. And it will formulate its own policy, though Mr. Hardie disclaims the intention to dogmatise. It will not be guided either by the Cobden Club or the Tariff Reform League, or even the Liberal Caucus. It will aim at securing legislation for restoring freedom of action to the Trade Unions, though by doing so they may bring about conflict with the Government. They will assert the claim that the funds of the Union must not be held responsible to compensate employers for loss or damage sustained, even if caused by the illegal action of Trade Union officials. Mr. Haldane and Mr. Asquith have already expressed themselves against the Labourites on this point, so friction is certain. Then they will demand legislation for shortening the hours of labour in mines and other dangerous occupations as a preliminary to a general eight hours working day. Pensions for aged workpeople will be insisted upon, also some drastic amendment of the Factory Act, and "possibly the enactment of a minimum wage." And among other things the reorganisation of the industrial system, the afforestation of great tracts of land now lying useless and unoccupied, the power of local authorities to acquire land and to organise agriculture mainly in the form of small holdings worked on some co-operative basis. After all these they may turn their attention to the payment of members other than themselves and "the wider issues of national life and policy." One thing, however, according to Mr. Hardie, is certain—the common people of Great Britain have "entered upon a final struggle with the upper classes for supremacy." They have also entered upon a struggle with the middle classes, a struggle against every other section of the community, even against themselves, if they did but know it. Liberal candidates will not always stand aside to give the Labour nominee a clear field, though Mr. Hardie imagines they will. They did this year in order to secure the downfall of Conservative power. Next election they will be less magnanimous and prefer a more even balance in the House than there was in the last administration or is in the new one. Mr. Hardie looks forward to a stronger representation of Labour interests at the next General Election, and that the real contest will begin after that. We imagine the Labourites will give so much trouble in the present Parliament that both sides will join to keep them out hereafter.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA. THE newly issued annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India gives the total population under registration in the Indian Empire at 223,617,450 and states that among them there were recorded 9,136,536 births, a figure very nearly equal to the united populations of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia. Deaths numbered 7,436,472, nearly equal to the populations of Sweden and Norway, leaving us 1,700,064 to the good. The mean birth-rate was 40·86 per thousand and the mean death-rate 32·86. December is the month in which most deaths occur, and July that in which there are fewest. In 1904 there were less births registered than in any other year except 1899 since the outbreak of plague, the figure being given at 648,594. The recorded deaths were 764,914 or 41·39 per thousand, considerably lower than the quinquennial mean of 45·23. Besides plague we had visitations of cholera, small-pox, fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa. But for the prevalence of plague, however, the year reported upon was extraordinarily healthy. Cholera was less fatal in all provinces except Bombay and the Central Provinces. As usual the seasonal prevalence of the disease does not correspond in the different provinces. In Bengal and Assam the greatest numbers of deaths occurred in January, in Bombay in August, in Lower Burma in April. Bombay Presidency had been comparatively free from cholera for two years, but in 1904 it was responsible for 13,156 deaths. Pandharpur Fair was the source of the spread of infection. Small-pox accounted for 55,232 deaths, the ratio in Bombay being higher than in six of the nine previous years. Greater facilities for vaccinating with preserved lymph were given in the southern registration district, and a scheme for its further extension throughout the Presidency was submitted to the local Government. Plague deaths in the country reached the enormous total of 3,263,810. On this subject the Sanitary Commissioner remarks that enormous efforts have been made and great expenditure incurred, and although it is the universal belief that these efforts have done much good, this opinion is supported rather by a "a priori" considerations of what might have been the state of affairs if no such efforts had been made than by any apparent results achieved in reducing the prevalence of plague.

Discussing the future of the disease, the Sanitary Commissioner remarks that although the outlook in many parts of the country is dark, hopeful signs of improvement are not wanting. Changes for the better in the environment of the people must be gradual. It is impossible to rebuild the villages, but the villagers in many parts of the country now know how to save themselves. The work of paving and draining the towns is making increasingly rapid progress, and houses in paved areas are soon improved by the owners. The campaign against rats is being begun in real earnest and the attitude of the people is changing. In places where they have suffered from plague, active resistance to measures against it is giving way to approval, and here and there approval is leading to co-operation. The Sanitary Commissioner fully believes that when the people realise how largely their salvation is in their own hands, and will themselves help to fight against plague, the battle will be nearly won. Fevers other than plague resulted in over four million deaths in the year; dysentery and diarrhœa for 240,655. It is satisfactory to know that the people show an increasing appreciation of the supply of quinine by Government, the number of seven-grain packets in Bengal alone having risen from 28,595 to 38,041. Details as to the demand in Bombay are not given, but we believe there has been no falling off.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. THE King's speech, after reference to foreign affairs more or less as a matter of form, foreshadowed the legislation which the Liberal Government contemplate during the Session now opened. Papers are to be laid upon the table concerning the administration of the Indian Army; among them we hope to see the report of the recent Commission to which we referred the other day. Colonial affairs are to receive attention at once, and some form of representative and responsible Government is to be established both in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Every citizen will endorse the hope expressed by His Majesty that the grant of free institutions will be followed by an increase of prosperity and loyalty to the Empire, but in the matter of Colonial self-government in South Africa it may be that the Parliament will be asked to move too soon. Action would far more reasonably be taken both in respect to representative Government and Chinese immigration after the deliberations of the Colonial Conference, instead of before, and as we find the sittings are postponed for another year. The speech records the fact that British industries are in a sound and progressive condition, but nothing is said as to the unemployed except that measures are to be taken to attract the people back to the land. No definite promise is made of Home Rule for Ireland, but it is hoped that its government will be carried on "in a spirit regardful of the wishes and sentiments of the Irish people, and introducing in them plans for improving and effecting economies in the Government of Ireland, means for associating the people with the conduct of affairs—which may mean anything or nothing. Bills dealing with education, trade disputes, workmen's compensation are promised, the equalisation of rates and an amendment of the Unemployed Act. It is a much longer programme than can be carried out in one Session, but the new Government evidently believes in making promises.

The debate on the reply to the Address has apparently only begun. Mr. Chamberlain made a strong point in favour of Redistribution—concerning which the Speech has nothing to say—when he declared that the Liberal majority was disproportionate to their majority in the constituencies, and it is a fact that nearly half the people are in favour of the Opposition. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's reply was feeble, though it went to modify the expectations inspired by the Speech as regards Colonial representative institutions, by pleading for time to make proper enquiries, whereas immediate reform seems implied in the Speech, as well as in the subsequent remarks of the Premier.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward Mails of the 9th instant, left Aden at noon, on February 19th and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m., on Saturday next.

FOUR "B" Class Post-offices were opened in the Assam circle during the quarter ending the 31st December, 1905, two in the Manipur district and one each in Dinajpur and Goalpara. Five "B" post-offices were closed during the same period.

DR. HAROLD H. MANN, SCIENTIFIC OFFICER OF the Tea Association, has gone to Dacca to consult with the local Government Agricultural Officials, and then proceeds on an inspection tour of several experimental plots in Assam and returns to Calcutta about the end of March.

A FOREIGN Office Communique states that a case having recently occurred in which a retired British officer, crossed the Kashmir frontier to shoot on the Chinese Pamirs, in contravention of the orders of Government, the Government of India have issued instructions that the said officer shall not be allowed to enter Kashmir again, or to cross the land frontier of India in any direction.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 31st December amounted to Rs.1,735 being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,156. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December were Rs. 40,105, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,554.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 31st December, amounted to Rs. 45,175 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 21,272. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December were Rs. 4,48,779, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,89,606.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 31st December, amounted to Rs. 5,396, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,717. Total earnings from 1st July to 31st December were Rs. 85,299 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,406.

DR. KNUDSEN, the new Norwegian Minister for Public Worship and Instruction, has resigned his portfolio in consequence of a difference of opinion with his colleagues in regard to the appointment to a vacant Professorship of Theology.

MR. JAS R. MARTIN of Mabale who has been elected Chairman of the Planters Association of Ceylon, is a brother of the late Mr. Robert Joster Martin whose fame as "Ballyhooley" will long be remembered with affection by the followers of "High Churchism, High Toryism and Old Port for ever!"

THE teacher was having difficulty with the elementary arithmetic class. "Now see here, Jimmie," she said; if your father gave your mother fifteen shillings on Friday and another ten shillings on Saturday, what would she have? "A fit!" was the response, in a tone that suggested that at last the question had reached the bedrock of simplicity.

IT is announced that three physicians attached to the Cornell Medical School, U. S. A., have discovered a serum cure for exopthalmic goitre, oftener called Graves's disease, which has been practically incurable except by operation. A remarkable feature of the alleged discovery is that the curative serum can only be obtained from a person dying from the same disease.

THE German Government, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique," cannot have been long in discovering that strong measures in diplomacy are not always the best. Closely following on the "Panther" incident, the Brazilian Government has declined in toto all the offers made by German firms for the execution of the first part of the new Brazilian naval construction. This first part represents an expenditure of about one hundred million francs. It is probable that England will now be given all these orders.

ENDEAVOURS are being made in the North-West Frontier Province to improve the quality of seed grain by the introduction of English rice and of American maize which has already been found to do well in the Hazara District. In Bannu, an experimental seed farm has been started under the direction of the Settlement Officer, and good results have already been obtained. Endeavours are being made to provide for a more economic use of canal water in Bannu and Peshawar, in which districts it is believed that the inhabitants employ water on an extravagant scale, thereby water-logging the soil and actually decreasing the ultimate outturn.

LEADERS OF LABOUR.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

BY A LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Beyond three or four members who were in the last Parliament the new Labour party is an "unknown quantity" to the outside world.

It is realised that the aggregate numbers over fifty, but what about the units? Who are they? What personality have they? The questions are quite natural and justifiable for before the elections the men who now stand so prominently in the public eye were regarded as merely "working men," whose chances of gaining seats in the House of Commons were more or less hopeless. But personality and popularity have told, and these men, who have worked their way up from the bench, the mine, the factory, the brickfield, and the street corner, have been sent to participate in the counsels of State, some of them with unusually large majorities.

It may be taken for granted and without prejudice that each of the representatives of the Labour party is a man who for years has held the confidence and esteem of a large number of his fellow-workers; his knowledge of the affairs which more particularly concern his immediate environment and industry is thorough. Many of them are experts, and have been raised to responsible positions in their unions or societies by virtue of the judgement they have shown, and the grasp and capacity which they have exhibited in dealing with various problems as they have cropped up. This delineation is common to all the members, but there are those who, by length of service or natural ability, are high above their fellows; they have been faced by adverse circumstances, and yet have triumphed. Of course, the coming sessions of Parliament may bring out the latent forces of others who have not yet been included in that first rank with which this article deals.

Who is the most prominent figure in the Labour Parliamentary party to-day? Keir Hardie, undoubtedly; and for the moment one omits John Burns, because his acceptance of office more or less removes him from the new Labour party, which has independence of action, rather than co-operation, as its watchword. And Keir Hardie has done more than any man to bring about that independence. He founded the Independent Labour Party, and when the Labour Representation Committee was formed by the Trade Union Congress one of its principles was that which Keir Hardie had insisted upon independence of any political party. Hardie's influence upon the labour movement has been great; from the time when he was a humble pit boy, learning lessons when he could snatch opportunity, to the occasion when he was returned for West Ham, South, his vigilance in prosecuting his ideals has never ed. His varied life is bearing fruit; it has been a hard struggle for him to fight down differences in the party he has now helped to weld. Whether as the official representative of the mining class, as a journalist, or as a legislator, his one object has been to create a people's party. How he has succeeded the General Election has shown. The Independent Labour Party has hundreds of branches, all actively engaged in forwarding the principles laid down by its founder, who has drawn round him some notable men of all classes and ranks. Some have had to throw aside their political hauteur and descend to the hard propaganda work; he has been instrumental in raising others from nonchalance and possibly indifference, to be leaders of men and women. It is the man's work which has told, and the man himself is interesting and lovable, firm, steadfast and capable in all ways.

Perhaps the public would place Will Crooks at the head of the list of popular Labour member. He is picturesque. His life has been a romance—if the word romance can be applied to a career which has for the greater part hovered upon distress and defeat. Crooks has not founded a party; he is a different stamp of man. His work lies in doing solid service for the party when it has come into existence. He is a self-made man, and does not adore his maker. He had to fight against great odds in his earlier days, and the lessons he learned then have been more than sufficient to regulate his actions in later years. His popularity is directly due to his natural interpretation of his own experiences to illustrate any point which he wishes to make. Years of constant contact with the class of people he represents has made him an authority on the questions which mostly concern them. His comparatively short period in Parliament has brought the ex-Mayor, the County Councillor, the chairman of the Board of Guardians, and the holder of half-a-dozen other positions to a high level in the public estimation. He, least of all, would be disturbed by an earthquake—political or otherwise—but he, most of all, will be pleased at the success of his party.

Arthur Henderson and David Shackleton are men of a similar type. Both have sprung from the workshop, and both have known what it is to suffer from enforced unemployment. Though their callings have been different—the one an iron worker, the other a weaver—their careers have so far converged to one point—the leadership of the Labour Representation Committee. Indeed, to their guidance the recent successes are largely due. Henderson is a quite worker, whose aim has been to draw the loose ends of the movement together. That he has many of the qualities of a leader there is ample proof, both in his private and public life. As town councillor, magistrate, conciliator, preacher, he is universally liked, and being a young man his energies are unimpaired; he has not yet reached the period when he has outgrown his ambitions. Shackleton is forceful and tactful. His manner of dealing with matters is business-like, though he has never been in business. The weavers swear by him and his work; there is a "mental brawniness," as well as a physical adequacy, about him, which creates for him a distinct position in the new house. He is the type of man an opponent instinctively regards with respect.

Amongst the new Labour Representation Committee members two outstanding names are those of Philip Snowden and George Barnes. Snowden's strong mental grip has raised him to his position; he is brainy to look at, brainy to read, and brainy to hear. Given good health and a little actual Parliamentary experience, and he will take Keir Hardie's place in the House, as he has already taken it by becoming chairman of the Independent Labour Party. Firstly, Snowden has has trained himself for the post; he has set out upon the "game of politics" with serious intent. Nothing has turned him aside; he has been defeated at the polls twice, but adversity has made him more persistent. The public will hear more of Snowden, not simply because he has justly earned the cognomen of "Orator of the Labour Forces, but on account of his insatiable desire "to arrive," and to push forward his schemes for social amelioration. With George Barnes enters another type of leader. He is the controlling force of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Among the many sections which compose labour, as it is generally known, there is not one person who has aught to say against his personal charm and his manliness. Barnes has gone to his bookshelves for his mental food; he is one of the few men in the movement who have read widely and discriminately, always with the object of applying his knowledge to the solution of some problem. He, too, has travelled to Westminster by a very thorny way, he has walked London streets with only the price of a meal in his pocket. He is a philosopher, yet he is practical, and will do good work as we l as make good speeches.

In the remaining section of the 'Group" there are others who call for mention. Will Thorne, Honest Will, as they call him in South West Ham, is bound to come to the front, though probably not in the same manner as those above. He has a direct manner above him, and whether Parliamentary procedure will have a douche effect upon him remains to be seen. F. W. Jowett comes into the House with a good record of municipal work in Bradford. He has trained hard for his Parliamentary honours, and, having more than ordinary acumen, will soon encompass the difficulties attending the new member. He has some valuable experience to place as an asset for his party's use. John Hodge, as the head of another great organisation, can bring much experience to bear on certain questions. He has studied British and foreign conditions of labour, and is a keen reformer. Being a Scotsman, he is shrewd, is possessed of a fund of humour, and is keen on taking every opportunity which will benefit his party. Young T. F. Richards is a man with a programme, and is worth watching. His career has been a good one; there is much of promise in him.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

CHINESE LABOUR TO THE FRONT.

Mr. Chamberlain Attacks the Government.

CONTEST ARRANGED IN THE CITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The opening of Parliament was attended with the usual ceremonial but shorn of some of its splendour owing to the Court mourning and the absence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

His Majesty walked with a stick but looked remarkably well and read his speech in a loud strong voice.

Mr. Chamberlain followed the mover and seconder of the address at the request of Mr. Balfour and paid a tribute to his leadership of the House. He pointed out that the Government's majority in the House was disproportionate to their majority in the country, nearly half of which was behind the Opposition.

He dealt lengthily and vigorously with the Transvaal Constitution and the Chinese and rejoiced at the continual and entire success of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman announced that the Chinese in the Transvaal desirous of returning home would not be detained against their will and the Imperial Government would provide the funds to repatriate the Chinese and refund the employers for the expense incurred if the coolie was unable. It also disallows the judicial punitive methods sanctioned by the recent amending of the Ordinance.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the Commons, and Lord Lansdowne, in the Lords, challenged the Government to express their views concerning the lying Chinese slavery election posters.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in the House of Commons, said that so far as he knew the Algeciras Conference was proceeding slowly but satisfactorily, we giving France the utmost diplomatic support without the slightest prejudice to our amity with other Powers. He emphatically declared that the understanding with France was as strongly entrenched as ever.

He defended the immediate responsible Government in the Transvaal and said the Government's great aim in framing a Constitution would be to avoid any appearance of unfairness, but time was required to make the proper enquiries.

He reiterated that the condition of the Chinese labour was servile and cruel.

The Lords have adopted the Address in reply to the King's speech.

Earl Crewe denied that the elections were won by misrepresentations regarding the Chinese.

The City Liberals have selected Mr. Gibson Bowles to oppose Mr. Balfour.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

During the debate in the Commons last night on the Address Mr. Chamberlain complained of the vagueness of the allusion regarding Ireland.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the Government would repeal the Crimes Act as soon as possible but not necessarily this session.

Mr. Redmond said the Liberals had pledged for twenty years to give Ireland self-government, and it was right therefore that the subject should be raised at the earliest opportunity.

The condition of Ireland, he said, was the greatest disgrace to the Empire, and he insisted on an amendment to the Land Act and repeal of Crimes Act being taken in hand this session.

Mr. Keir Hardie declared that the Labourites would not participate in party warfare and would endeavour to keep to the forefront the question of the poor and give the Government a fair trial.

It is believed that considerable differences have arisen in the Cabinet concerning the Transvaal Constitution and the Chinese.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Germany rejects the French proposal that the Police officers shall be French and Spanish in Morocco, and says it is contrary to the principles of internationalization and equality of the Powers.

DEATH OF AN ADMIRAL.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Grenfell.

THE PRINCE OF CONNAUGHT IN TOKIO.

The Mikado did Prince Arthur of Connaught an unparalleled honour by meeting him at the station at Tokio on his arrival.

The populace gave the Prince a most enthusiastic ovation.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Lord Ripon, in the Lords, said the Government accepted the Anglo-Japanese treaty in the spirit in which it was made and firmly intended to strictly and readily carry out its obligations. We are proud, his Lordship said, of any connection with a gallant nation like Japan.

THE INDIAN ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Morley said he had carefully considered last year's changes in the Army Administration in India and had communicated his views to the Indian Government.

The papers would not be published till they had reached the Indian Government.

THE AFFAIR AT MARCHICA.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Turki has again bombarded the factory at Marchica and destroyed several sheds.

BUDA PEST DIET DISSOLVED BY FORCE.

An Independent Government.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Buda Pest Diet having yesterday been first surrounded by a force of troops, a Royal Commissioner was sent in with a Rescript, ordering its dissolution and reserving the question of summoning another Diet.

The Lower House unanimously returned the Rescript unopened and then adjourned.

The Commissioner's delegate subsequently read the Rescript to an empty House.

The troops then cleared out the officials and sealed the doors.

THE TASHI LAMA'S VISIT.

EXTRAORDINARY SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The "Englishman" reproduces an extraordinary story from a leading Chinese vernacular paper, which asserts that the Tashi Lama was coerced by Captain O'Connor into visiting India, and states that it is possibly true that the Waiwupu objected to the visit and instructed the Chinese Amban to prevent it if possible. Beyond that the whole story appears to be an impudent fabrication.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

Mr. Hornell officiates as Assistant Director of Public Instruction in Bengal vice Mr. Jackson, proceeding home on leave.

Mr. Tickell, Chief Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, retires from Government service this year, but continues in the Company's employ as Chief Engineer at Bombay.

CALCUTTA HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

Contributions of Rs. 8,000 from Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore and Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Shew Prosad Jhoonwalla are announced towards the proposed Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital.

PLAGUE DELAYS A REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

A case of plague having occurred upon the steamer "Dufferin," the King's Own Regiment, which was to have sailed for Burma to-morrow, does not now start for about fortnight.

THE WEATHER IN BENGAL.

SPORT AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The Tony Cup Paperchase, which was to have taken place next Friday, is postponed in consequence of the recent heavy rain here.

CALCUTTA LIGHT HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The Calcutta Light Horse went into camp on the maidan here to-day for annual training.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

THE second report of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust covering the Calender Year 1905 reads as follows :—

Only two meetings of the Board were held during the year, at the first of which, held on 23rd January, the Accounts of 1904 were passed, while at the second, held on 13th February, it was decided after some discussion that all Securities belonging to the Board and not vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments should stand in the joint names of the Comptroller General and of the Accountant General, Bengal, and should not be dealt with save under the order in writing of not less than two of the members of the Board.

In March an application was received from the Honorary Secretary of the Central India Famine Committee that a sum of Rs. 669-6-7 out of the unexpended balance remaining with that Committee might be paid to the Gwalior Residency Local Fund to cover certain irrecoverable advances made from it to distressed cultivators. It was impossible at that time to collect a sufficient number of members of the Board to hold a meeting and the papers were accordingly circulated for opinion with the result that the application was agreed to. A sum of Rs. 1,114-5-5 still remains with the Committee and will shortly be recovered. All other unexpended moneys have been received by the Board.

During the year the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I. was appointed to act as Chairman of the Board while the Chairman, the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., K.C., was absent from India during the long vacation. The Hon'ble Sir Lewis Tupper, C.S.I. K.C.I.E., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and the Hon'ble Mr. A.C. Logan, I.C.S., were appointed members of the Board, "vice" Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S I., and Sir F. S. P., Lely K.C.I.E. Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, who had resigned.

A statement of the assets of the Trust, and an Abstract of the Acounts will be found in schedules I and II annexed.

The securities purchased during the year out of the current income were of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000 of the 3-1-2 per cent. loan of 1900-1. These as well as those for Rs. 5.85,000 previously bought, now stand in the joint names of the Comptroller General and of the Accountant General, Bengal. They do not form part of the Endowment and are available for expenditure.

In schedule, II the item Refunds refers to moneys advanced by local Committees to distressed persons on the understanding that they should be repaid. Under Miscellaneous are included small subscriptions amounting to Rs. 261-15-0 accepted with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, and sums amounting to Rs. 8,931-15-11 found in various treasuries at the credit of the Fund, having been deposited there by relief officers who should apparently have paid them to their local Committee. The existence of these items was ascertained by calling upon all Account Officers to report whether any stray sums of the kind remained in their provinces.

There was no grant for relief of distress during the year.

The Endowment Fund stands at the same figure as that for the last year, "viz.," Rs. 24,10.000.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

VISIT TO THE BENARES. GHATS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 20.

The Prince and Princess this morning having motored from Nandesar House to the river, embarked at Assi Ghat on a State barge and were rowed past the Bathing Ghats at the hour when they are most crowded with devotees. The Assi Ghat, where Their Royal Highnesses embarked, is one of the five most sacred ghats on the river. After having returned from the place where the five rivers are supposed to meet, and having seen the burning ghat, the Prince and Princess disembarked at Dassasumedh Ghat which Brahma made as holy as Allahabad by the sacrifice of ten horses. This place is especially crowded during eclipses, and there was a great number of bathers there this morning. Their Royal Highnesses visited the Queen's College in returning from the river. The Central Hindu College was visited this afternoon, Their Royal Highnesses being received by Mrs. Besant and the staff. An address was presented along with a casket representing the temple being erected in the College compound. After leaving the College Their Royal Highnesses crossed the river by boats from Ramnagar Ghats and visited Ramnagar Fort. On their return a procession of boats was formed with the royal barge in advance, and the flotilla proceeded down the river to view the illuminations. The picture of the illuminated river front was very beautiful as the royal barge moved along the waterway. The palaces and ghats were outlined in softened light and a great number of people thronged the ghats. There was a large number of decorated craft on the river, and on the opposite bank fire balloons were sent up and display of fireworks took place. Their Royal Highness landed at about 7-300and motored to Nandesar, the roads en route being illuminated.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER OF THE LATE MR. GOSS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The Darjeeling correspondent of the "Statesman" wires to that paper as follows :—This morning news was received that the murderer of the late Mr. Goss had been caught. It appears that the Darjeeling police made a remarkably smart capture when no trace of the murderer could be found at Phoobsering on Saturday. Inspector Daly took Head Constable Dawn Phensog disguised as a bhutia with him on Sunday to the bhutia busti where a crowd always comes up for weekly market and told him to stop the first coolie he noticed with a frightened book. The Constable after a time stopped a man and Mr. Daly seized him and on taking off his upper garments found blood stains on him. The man turned out to be a Phoobsering coolie of the sonwar caste. This morning he made a confession of the murder before the Deputy Commissioner. His object was to break open the safe, but he found the lock too strong for him. He has given the name of a witness but says that he alone killed Mr. Goss with a huge kukri.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. ASQUITH ON "PREFERENCE."

THE LIBERAL IDEAL.

London, Feb. 3.—Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking yesterday in the Morley Town Hall, Yorkshire, said that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals to create a new bond of Imperial union consisted of a network of fiscal cob-webs, while the Liberal ideal implied self-government and self-development in fiscal as in all other matters.—

STRIKE DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

A SPECIAL POLICE FORCE.

London, Feb. 3.—M. Rouvier, the French Premier, has introduced legislation to create a mobile corps of gendarmerie, which may be employed instead of regular troops to quell strike disturbances.

SMUGGLING IN AMERICA.

GERMAN TRAINING-SHIP SEIZED.

London, Feb. 3.—The "Standard" is responsible for the statement that the Customs Inspector at Galveston, a port of Texas, U. S. A., has seized the German training-ship "Gross-herzogin Elizabeth" for smuggling and selling to tavern-keepers quantities of wines and liqueurs. The ship officers had been the guests of the Customs officials.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT INCIDENT.

London, Feb. 3.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Tokio says that Mr. Oishi's question in the Japanese Diet related to the defence of India and that the reply of General Terauchi, the Minister of War, was cautious, and implied that if, hereafter, inquiry should lead Japan to make suggestions she would not hesitate to do so, according to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN AMERICA.

A GIGANTIC STRIKE THREATENED.

London, Feb. 3.—The United Mine Workers of the United States are trying to raise a strike fund of £1,000,000. It is expected that 400,000 men will come out on strike in April next.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

SIX CHILDREN KILLED : THIRTY INJURED.

London, Feb. 3.—A cry of fire caused a panic in a Vienna church, where a children's service was being held. Six children were killed and thirty others were trampled badly at the bottom of the steps outside.

THE CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

London, Feb. 3.—With the approval of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, 18 strokes of the cat-o'-nine-tails were inflicted on a prisoner at Birmingham, for wounding a warder with a pointed instrument.

AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAIL SERVICE.

Melbourne, Feb. 4.—Although the report of the Navigation Commission has not yet been issued, it is stated that a recommendation will be made to exempt mail steamers between Fremantle and Adelaide, and vice-versa, from the coastal conditions, which will form an important feature of the Navigation Bill, which has been drafted by Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Commission. These conditions will probably place all British-owned steamers, carrying passengers from port to port in Australia, on the same footing as Australian-owned vessels with regard to wages, etc., and in some quarters it is contended that the internal economy of the mail steamers will be seriously interfered with, and the difficulty of securing a satisfactory tender enhanced.

AUSTRALIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Melbourne, Feb. 4.—The Postmaster-General (Mr. Chapman) has authorized an experiment being made in wireless telegraphy between the lighthouse on Tasman Island and Hobart, a distance of 45 miles.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

FIRST DAY.

THE Bombay Horse Show of 1906, judging from the arrangements that have been made by the Hon. A. Trevor Hill, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, bids fair to be one of the brightest function of its kind ever witnessed in Bombay. The Show is under the patronage of H. E. Lord Lamington, and with Colonel P. B. Beaver, Col. Kettlewell, Lt.-Col. Broome, Lt.-Col. Morgan, Capt. J. H. Davie and Mr. F. H. Prevost as Judges some bright results may be looked forward to. As it was, the first day's results last evening warranted the approbation of the large throng of spectators who availed themselves of the first day's proceedings in the popular Horse and Dog Show. As Stewards Major F. Fraser, Major C. G. Baynes, Capt. T. H. Davis, Capt. Naylor, Mr. W. L. D. Souter, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Mr. R. S. Baldock, Mr. W. G. Crum, and Mr. A. Forbes had a busy time in seeing that everything was up to pitch.

The entries were not as numerous as in previous years, yet notwithstanding some good horse-flesh was put to the front.

The enclosure on the Oval presented quite an animated appearance with flags, banners and bunting fluttering busily in the breezes. Tents and shamianas donned the western portion of the ground, where, besides the visitors' tents, other coverings were occupied by Messrs. McAlpine and Huggett's, Dadabhoy Rustonji's and other firm's best stock of saddlery, carriages and harness, etc.

The Dog Show will be judged on Thursday morning. The programme is big enough to warrant a great deal of interest and enthusiasm.

The Band of the 13th Rifles enlivened the proceedings yesterday afternoon.

RESULTS.

Class XVI.—Arab and Country-bred Polo Ponies Judges.—Captain Davie and Colonel Kettlewell.

Mr J St J Grahambe-b g Gentleman..... 1
Mr L Barraclough g a g Nero..... 2
Capt McSwiney g a g Booby 3

N.B.—This class was divided by the Judges into two classes—Light Weight and Heavy Weight. Light Weight was judged first; then Heavy Weight. Special prize for best Polo Pony in two instances was presented to Mr. J, St. J. Graham.

(Eleven competed.)

Class VII.—English and Colonial Hunters 14-2 and under

Judges—Col. Beaver and Lt.-Col. Morgan.

Major F Morris b i m Veronique..... 1
Capt Meynell b m Moonstone 2
Mr F A Prevost a m Mercia..... 3

(Nineteen competed.)

Class III.—Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse.

Judges—Col. Beaver and Lt.-Col. Morgan.

Mr J Henderson Grey c w m Janet 1
Mr F A Reddie b a m Guess 2
Mr A D Shanks b w g Moidart..... 3

(Twelve competed.)

Class XVII.—Polo Ponies of Other Classes.

Judges—Col. Kettlewell and Capt. Davie.

Mr J St J Graham b c-b g Gentleman 1
H H Prince Fattesingh Rao of Baroda c w g Dianah 2

(Eight competed.)

Class I.—Chargers.

Judges—Col. Beaver and Lt.-Col. Morgan.

Lt W H Anderson b w g Maxim 1
Lt-Col Beaver b a g Merlin 2
Mrs Glasford b w m Veronique 3

(Ten competed.)

Special Prize For Best Polo Pony.—Judges—Col. Kettlewell Capt. Davie.

Class XIII.—Ladies' Horses. Arab and Country-bread.

Judges—Col. Beaver and Lt.-Col. Morgan.

Mr T D Moore g a c Akbar Khan..... 1
Miss Brodie Mills d c-b m Alice..... 2
Mr J St J Graham b c-b g Gentleman..... 3

(Ten competed.)

Class IV.—English and Colonial Troop Horses.

Judges—Col. Daver and Lt.-Col. Morgan.

H E The Governor's Body Guard b a m 10 1
H E The Governor's Body Guard b a g 58 2
H E The Governor's Body Guard b a g 49 3

Six competed.)

Class XIV.—Ladies' Horses. Other Classes Over 14-2.

Judges—Col. Kettlewell and Col. Broome.

Miss Trevor b w g Cock Robin..... 1
Lt W H Anderson b w g Maxim..... 2
Mrs Glasford b w m Veronique 3

Class XXX.—Jumping for Ponies 14-2 and under.—Judges—Col. Beaver, Lt.-Col. Morgan. Col. Kettlewell and Col. Broome.

Mrs F Prevost c a m Mercia..... 1
Capt W Crosse b a m Lady Bay..... 2
Miss Exlam b p g Evangeline..... 3

Class XXI.—Other Classes Over 14-2 in Single Harness.

Judges—Col. Broome and Mr. F. A. Prevost.

Mr J B Beattie b i m Coronation..... 1
Mr Hormusji N Vakil b w m Brunette..... 2
Ananji Nanji b i m Modesty..... 3

(Nineteen competed.)

Class XXII.—Other Classes 14-2 and under in Single Harness.

Judges, Colonel Broome and Mr F A Prevost.

Mr M Goculdas c em Lady Josephine 1
Mr R S Powalla b w m Pallas..... 2
Major Lloyd Jones b e g Cerlton Model by Berkeley Model ..... Tie...

Fourteen Competed.

Class XXVII.—Tandems.

Judges—Colonel Broome and Mr F A Prevost.

H E The Lord Lamington b a g Lightoo t..... 1
Mr F Currimbhoy b a g Tomiko..... 2

Eleven Competed.

Class XXVIII.—Best Complete Turn-out.

Judges—Colonel Broome and Mr F A Prevost.

Mr Ananji Nanj b e m Modesly..... 1
Mr F Currimbhoy b a g Tokiko..... 2

Thirty Competed.

Class XX.—Arab and Country-bred (Horse or Pony) in Single Harness.

Judges—Colonel Broome and Mr F A Prevost.

M S A Wahed c e g Isinglass 1
H H Prince Vijaysinhji of Palitana g c b m Maccaroon 2

Eight Competed.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

MORNING.

RING No 1.

8 0 a.m.—Class No. 23 Best New Importation English and Colonial
8 15 " " 19 Ponies suitable for Polo English
8 30 " " 18 Ponies suitable for Polo Arabs and C.-Bs
8 45 " " 37 Best Country Bred
9 0 " " 34 Brood Mares Arabs and C.-B

RING No. 2.

8 0 a.m.—Class No. 32 Arab Stallions over 14 hands
8 15 " " 33 Arab Stallions 14 hands and under
8 30 " " 35 Brood Mares other than Arabs and C.-Bs over 14-2
8 45 " " 36 Brood Mare 14-2 and under other Arabs and C.-Bs
9 0 " " 39 Best New Imported Arabs

AFTERNOON.

3 30 p.m.—Class No. 10 Hunters English and Colonial 14-2 and under regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds
3 50 " " 8 Arab and C.-B Hunters
4 10 " " 11 Arab and C.-B Hunters regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds
4 20 " " 9 English and Colonial Hunters over 14-2 regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds
4 35 " " 9 Special Prize for best Hunter
4 50 " " 6 English and Colonial Hunter over 14-2
4 10 " " 15 Ladies' Horses 14-2 and under other than Arab and C.-B
4 30 " " 12 Best Hack property of owner of one horse

ARENA.

4 15 p.m.—Class No. 29 Horse Jumping
5 30 " " 23 Arab and C.-B Pairs
5 40 " " 24 Pairs other than Arabs and C.-B
5 50 " " 25 Pairs other than Arabs 14-2 and under
Parade of Prize Winners
Distribution of Prizes

THEY are "sampling" cigars in America now, it is announced, by means of a mechanical smoker, which steadily puffs away at the home-manufactured article while the expert watches the result and tastes the aroma. This is more humane than the method adopted by the manufacturer of the Flor de Cabbagio who sells the cigar and judges the quality by the number of inquests recorded.

CRICKET.

THE CEYLON TEAM IN BOMBAY.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. CEYLON.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

EASY VICTORY FOR CEYLON.

THE enthusiasm and interest in the game was minimised to the utmost when our visitors from Ceylon resumed their innings yesterday morning on the Islam Gymkhana ground. Having already contributed 211 runs on the first day against 139 compiled by their opponents, matters looked much in favour of the visitors. There was another large gathering of spectators lining the ropes in full hopes of witnessing a more even contest than it turned out to be.

Perera and Orr, the overnight batsmen, with 63 and 17 respectively already to their credit went out to face the bowling of Mullaji and Ghansar. At 12-20 the score reached the respectable total of 304 when the innings of the visitors closed.

There hardly seemed a likelihood of the local team approaching anywhere near the requisite number of runs to avert the defeat. Nansi and Ali opened their second venture against the trundling of Joseph and Guneskere. Fifteen runs were scored when Nansi's defence was broken through by Guneskere (15-1-7).

Razzak partnered Ali and helped to raise the score to 40, when the latter was held by Thomasz from off Joseph (402—2—2).

Thumbuwalla was next in. After adding only a single Razzak was caught by Perera (41—3—13).

Peermahomed joined Thumbuwalla. The latter was dismissed for duck Peermahomed in the meanwhile had contributed half a dozen runs.

At 2 p.m. when the bell rang for lunch the board showed 58 up.

Play after lunch was of a slow but steady nature. Abba and Peermahomed were very cautious, but a rot set in at a later stage Joseph accomplished the hat trick, capturing Mullaji's, Ismail's and Tyabji's wickets consecutively.

The innings closed at 4 p.m. for 83 runs, the home team thus having been defeated by an innings and 82 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.		
Mr Abba, run out	14		b-w, b Guneskere	8	
Mr C M Ali, b Joseph	0	c	Thomasz, b Joseph	22	
Mr A. Razzak, b Amath	15	c	Perera, b Joseph	13	
Mr D Nansi, b Boteju	0	b	Guneskere	7	
Mr Mullaji, b Joseph	11	c	Guneskere, b Joseph	2	
Mr Peermahomed, b Amath	2	c	Joseph, b Guneskere	24	
Mr Ismail, b Boteju	23	b	Joseph	0	
Mr H E Tyabji, b Joseph	0	b	Joseph	0	
Mr Ghansar, b Guneskere	4	not	out	14	
Mr Thumbuwalla, not out	3	c	Welman, b Guneskere	0	
Mr Azhar, b Boteju	0	b	Joseph	1	
Extras	27		Extras	2	
Total	133		Total	83	

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—1 for 3 ; 2 for 51 ; 3 for 63 ; 4 for 71 ; 5 for 79 ; 6 for 97 ; 7 for 101 ; 8 for 131 ; 9 for 131 ; 10 for 133.

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—1 for 15 ; 2 for 40 ; 3 for 41 ; 4 for 47 ; 5 for 72 ; 6 for 77 ; 7 for 77 ; 8 for 77 ; 9 for 77 ; 10 for 83.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	O	R	M	W	2nd Innings.	O	R	M	W
Joseph	53	42	8	3		17	24	9	6
Guneskere	14	23	7	1		19	37	6	4
Boteju	13	4	9	3		14	20	7	0
Orr	9	25	1	0		..	..	..	..
Amath	12	18	4	2		..	..	..	..

CEYLON.

1st Innings.

Mr J T Pollocks, b Abba	40
Mr J C Welman, b Mullaji	9
Mr A G Amath, b Mullaji	0
Mr W C Boteju, b Mullaji	0
Mr E Weerasurya, b Mullaji	44
Mr C E Perera, c Ali, b Mullaji	69
Mr D B Guneskere, b Ghansar	29
Mr C Orr, c Peermahomed, b Ghansar	22
Mr D Joseph, c Azhar, b Thumbuwala	48
Mr A Thomasz, l-b-w, b Ghansar	0
Mr W Rozario, not out	11
Extras	38
Total	304

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—1 for 17 ; 2 for 17 ; 3 for 17 ; 4 for 89 ; 5 for 117 ; 6 for 180 ; 7 for 221 ; 8 for 298 ; 9 for 271 ; and 10 for 304.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mullaji	26	52	9	5
Thumbuwalla	19	55	2	1
Ali	16	61	1	0
Abba	11	46	2	1
Ghansar	19	42	1	3

EVENING PARTY IN THE TOWN HALL.

HONOUR TO SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

THE Bombay Town Hall presented quite a resplendent scene last evening when Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was entertained by the general public of Bombay, including all classes and nationalities, in connection with the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Sir Currimbhoy had received addresses and congratulations from different sections of the community on previous occasions, but last evening's entertainment was intended to be a cosmopolitan one. The Town Hall, both in its interior and exterior, was decorated and illuminated regardless of labour and expense. The outlines of the building were picked out with hundreds of coloured lanterns and lines and curves and arches of incandescent gas burners. The great hall was illuminated with crystal chandeliers and other artistic appliances. Cross-banners with shields and rosettes decorated the massive columns. Two huge ice-blocks, illuminated with photos of Sir Currimbhoy embedded in them, reminded the large number of guests of the features of the Knight whom they had assembled to honour for his many civic virtues. An oil painting of Sir Currimbhoy, enveloped in floral decorations, and hung in the large hall seemed to serve a similar object. Palm leaves, evergreens, and festoons of flowers were displayed with the artistic skill for which Mr. Dubash, the florist, has made himself famous. His Excellency the Governor's Band, stationed on the platform in front of the Organ, played a selection of music during the evening. The presence of many European and native ladies dressed in their best attire added to the attractions of the scene. The guests began to arrive from 9 p.m., and were received at the entrance by members of the Managing Committee, including Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. Nigel Paton, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools, and Mr. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy. The guest of the evening, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, accompanied by his sons, arrived at 10-20 p.m. and was cordially welcomed by the members of the Committee and a host of friends and well-wishers, with whom he shook hands and engaged in agreable conversation. Later on, he was escorted to the refreshment tables, furnished by the Taj Mahal Hotel management with all the good things procurable, which were heartily patronised. Special arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the Hindu guests.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S ADDRESS.

At a later stage of the entertainment His Highness the Aga Khan said :—Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with very sincere pleasure that I now perform the duty of proposing the health of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. It is a duty doubly agreeable to me, since I have had the pleasure of knowing Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim for many years and have always had the greatest admiration and the sincerest esteem for the many excellent qualities with which Sir Currimbhoy is endowed. It is these qualities possessed by our guest that have drawn round him to-day this splendid and representative gathering, sincerely anxious to do honour to him on his receiving from Royal hands the dignity of Knighthood.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

ADDRESSES BY H. E. LORD LAMINGTON AND THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

LAST evening H. E. Lord Lamington presided as Chancellor at the annual Convocation of the Bombay University, which was held as usual in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen occupied the body of the Hall, while the galleries overhead were well filled by students and others, the whole presenting an interesting scene. At 5-45 p. m. the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, having robed themselves in the University Library, entered the Hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The procession advanced, headed by Mr. B. M. Pundit, the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the steps of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line (each pair of Fellows separating to the right and the left,) through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows saluted the Chancellor as he passed them and remained in their places until the pair immediately Senior to them had passed on. After saluting the Chancellor, the Syndics took the places provided for them on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Follows took their seats to the right and left behind the Syndics and in front of the Chancellor's seat. The order of precedence was that, after the junior Fellows, came the Members of the Legislative Council, then the Members of Council, the University officers, the Registrar, the Syndics, the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor. The order of the procession was as follows ; and the retiring procession observed the same order reversed.

THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.

Mr Jaffer Rahimtoola	Khan Bahadur D E Chichgar
Mr S S Setlur	Mr S M Moses
Mr M Visvesvaraya	Mr N G Welinkar
Dr R Row	Mr M D Kanga
Mr L A Shah	Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai
Professor D F Mulla	Mr Kallandas Keshavdas
Dr Sorab Nariman	Mr P B Joshi
Dr G B Kher	Mr J E Davar
Mrs J Anderson	Dr P J L DeSouza
Mr P G Mascat	Professor O V Muller
Dr B E Ghasvala	The Rev Dr Braz De Monte
Dr K E Dadachanji	Mr R D Dave
Mr D G Padhye	Dr E F Sethna
Dr N F Surveyor	Shaikh Famulbhai Mulla
Major H Herbert	Mr V N Nene
Mr V Gokhale	Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur D P Sanjana
Mr T K Gajjar	Khan Bahadur Doosabhai Pestonji
Dr A G Viegas	Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangihr
Mr Ibrahim M Sayani	Dr Cowasji Pestonji
The Rev R MacOmish	Dr Cowasji Hormasji
Dr D A DeMonte	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna
Mr R D Sethna	Mr Shantaram Vithal
Rao Bahadur V J Kirtikar	Mr Mirza Ali Baig
Shams-ul-Ulma J J Modi	Mr J P Kapadia
Mr P N Wadia	Mr K R Cama
Mr Tribhovandas M Nathubhai	Rao Bahadur G N Nadkarni

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoolla	The Hon Mr H S Dikshit
	The Hon Mr C H Setalvad

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Hon Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie	The Hon Mr E McG H Fulton

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	Mr K Subramani Aiyar

REGISTRARS.

Professor F M Dastur

SYNDICS.

Khan Bahadur Murzban	Professor W H Sharp
Lieutenant-Col Dimmock	Professor A M Masani
Dr Temulji Nariman	The Rev Father Dreckmann
Mr G S Rao	
The Hon Mr Justice Chandavarkar	The Hon Mr Giles

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The Rev Dr Mackichan, M A, LDD

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Hon Lord Lamington, B A, G C M G, K C I E

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, there followed, on behalf of the candidates for a degree, the supplication for the passing of a Grace, the passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the degree, the presentation to the Chancellor and their admission to the degree by the Chancellor. The Registrar, Professor Furdoonji M. Dastur, then made a declaration of the degrees conferred. Next came presentation of medals and the Kinloch Forbes gold medal, the James Berkley gold medal, the Chancellor's medal, the Cobden Club medal, the Queen-Empress silver medal, the Bai Hirabai Pestonjee H. Cama gold medal, the J. C. Lisboa gold medal, etc.

THE REPORT.

The Registrar then submitted the report of the proceedings of the University during the year.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, in addressing the Senate, said : Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—His Excellency the Chancellor, who has done us the honour to preside at this Convocation, has requested me to address you on the work of the year that has now closed. Before I proceed to speak of the business of the year permit me to give expression to our common regret at the loss which the Senate has sustained through the death of some of its prominent members. Although the number of the ordinary Fellows of the University has been considerably reduced by the process of reconstruction that was begun about a year ago, we have lost by death two of our members. The hand of death has touched us at the two extremes, removing from us one of the oldest and one of the youngest of the Fellows. The late Mr. Shamaro Vithal served this University for a period of more than thirty years. In the midst of a busy and successful professional career he found time to pursue a student's life and to assist in the counsels of the University. There are many graduates of the University who will not forget the helping hand which he held out to them in their days of struggle, and all who were associated with him in the Senate and the Syndicate will long remember the gentility of disposition, the independence and strength of judgment which characterised our departed friend. During his brief career as a Professor of Persian, the late Mr. Thariani had already begun to fulfil the promise of his University days, and one department of the University which is not too well-equipped with enthusiastic workers has sustained a heavy loss through his removal. The death of the late Mr. Joseph Ezekiel has removed from among us a leading representative of the Beni-Israel community and one of our Honorary Fellows. For many years he occupied the position of Examiner in Hebrew in the University, and the eminence which he attained as a man learned in the ancient language of his people found recognition amongst the educated circles of the Jews in Western lands.

NUMBERS AT THE EXAMINATION.

The report which has been presented to you of the numbers appearing at the various examination bears witness to the steady growth of those educational activities which it is the function of the University to promote. This growth is especially marked in the case of the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts. I think we may accept this as an indication of a growing desire on the part of our Graduates for higher attainment and of a general elevation of our educational standards. It is gratifying to observe that some of our alumni have also won distinction in other fields, three of them having gained admission to the Indian Civil Service, Messrs. Nissim Mehta and Dh

been recognised. Holding as I do that the University is the body of its students (and this is the ancient meaning of the term University) during my tenure of office as Vice-Chancellor I have given continuous attention to this matter as one that vitally concerns the well-being of the students. Your Registrar, Professor Distur, whom you have again unanimously elected to office has also given it his most strenuous attention and important improvements tending to the comfort of the candidates have annually been made. But we have long felt that our existing arrangements were a mere makeshift which must give place to something more worthy of the University.

AN EXAMINATION HALL.

Happily it has now become difficult even to find a site for our flimsy structure, and the Syndicate, as you have learned, has been forced to add, press itself to the task of preparing for the Senate a proposal for the erection of a permanent Examination Hall. The first question that presented itself was that of a suitable site. It was pointed out by Khan Bahadur M C. Murzban, one of Bombay's most competent advisers in all such matters, that the University was already in possession of a site admirably suited for the purpose, viz., that known as the University Garden which had been made over to the University by a far-seeing Government in 1872. The Government which assigned to the University more than 20,000 square yards when these handsome buildings were being erected (this hall in which we are now assembled and the Library with its tower so manifestly designed to crown a larger pile of buildings) contemplated future extensions on this site and provided that, with the approval of Government, additional buildings might be erected. The need for such extensions did not immediately arise and the University grounds were thrown open to the public. But all this site except a small strip facing Rampart Row reserved by Government belongs to the University. There is ample room on this site for such a Hall as the needs of the University demand and for any other extensions of a similar kind that may be found possible, while still a central garden can be maintained to contribute to the beauty and amenity of the locality. The next most pressing problem is that of funds for the erection of an Examination Hall. A few lakhs of rupees will be wanted, but I see no reason why they should be wanted long. It seems to me that in this period of unwonted prosperity in some departments of the commercial activity of our city there must be many lakhs of rupees in search of suitable investment. His Excellency the Governor has by his opportune proposal of a Museum afforded a partial relief to overflowing treasuries. But His Excellency's project was never intended to exhaust the liberality of our city. The object which I have now placed before you is one which well deserves the generous support of the citizens of Bombay. The surroundings in which we now find ourselves are eloquent with their appeal to the citizens of Bombay to emulate the generosity of their predecessors. This noble Hall will be one only of the many educational benefactions of the man whose name it bears, the Rajabai Tower and Library, and the gift by Government of the fine site in the city are surely examples that must speak to the heart of the men of wealth around us who desire to see their abundance yield some abiding benefit to their city and their country. Such men will be remembered by succeeding generations of their countrymen long after those whose only distinction lay in the amount of their accumulations or the outward magnificence of their life have perished from memory. It is scarcely necessary to remind those whom I now address that the past year has been one of unusual activity in the work of the Senate.

THE WORK OF THE SENATE.

Numerous meetings of the Senate and still more numerous meetings of the various Committees of the Senate have been held to draft proposals for the re-adjustments rendered necessary by the Universities Act. The draft of revised regulations is now completed and is at present before Government. In the discussions which took place in connection with the preparation of this draft a considerable divergence of opinion in regard to particular points disclosed itself, but on these I have no intention to touch as they are now before the Government for its final decision. Nor have I any desire to stir the waters of controversy; rather would I invite you to the more profitable and more peaceful task of rendering effective for the best ends of the University such new arrangements as may be introduced. I think we may congratulate ourselves on the fact that the divergence of view to which I have referred disturbed only on rare occasions the academic calm which ought to reign within these walls and that the reputation which the Western Presidency enjoys for moderation and good sense has not been marred by the manner in which the University has dealt with the new problems placed before it. My object in referring to these controverted matters at all is to point out how different the actual results have been from those which presented themselves to a heated imagination. I think that all candid minds must acknowledge that we in Bombay had little to fear from the most rigid interpretation of the Act. Our previous history had in certain important particulars so far anticipated the spirit of the proposed reforms that in accepting them we felt that nothing of the nature of a revolution or cataclysm had befallen us. While in the matter of the constitution of our Senate we had no reason to boast of our superiority to other Indian Universities, and during the proceedings of the Universities Commission were often indeed quoted as conspicuous illustration of the need of reform, yet it was always admitted that in the matter of the affiliation of Colleges, for example, Bombay had quite another record. This is the reason why we have not thought it necessary to lay any special stress on the regulations for the inspection of Colleges. We do indeed propose that they be periodically inspected and submit periodical returns, but our conception of this duty is not that the University shall regard her Colleges as institutions to be inquisitorially dealt with, but as integral parts of herself in whose prosperity and development she is deeply concerned. The benefit which I anticipate from such a system carried out in the right spirit is that Colleges will be encouraged in the effort to improve themselves and will be able to invoke the aid of the University should Government or the Governing Body of a College prove too apathetic. Our University did not find it to be necessary to order a preliminary inspection of all its Colleges to ascertain which of them were deserving of continued affiliation, it knew already that they were all, on the whole, efficient institutions and any action which the University should take must be of the helpful and sympathetic character which I have indicated. Further, I find that the place given to members of the professorial staff in the administration of the University is also in fullest accord with the views which have been expressed during past years by more than one of those who have addressed you from this chair, while the suggestion that the University should itself provide facilities for higher study, and also for research has been heard with even greater frequency within these halls. And while many of us feel that the time has come for the revision of most of our courses of study and some of our our methods of examination, we have no wish to see this important work completed with unnecessary haste. For this special reason our proposed regulations present few departures from the old courses of study. It being understood that the University when its re-organisation has been completed will address itself with earnestness and deliberation to this important task.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

In one respect alone have important changes been proposed, I refer to those affecting the Medical Degree. Long ago in speaking from this place. I advocated the institution of the M. B. Degree I congratulate the Senate on having at last framed and passed a scheme for the bestowal of this degree. On one point alone has any serious difference of opinion disclosed itself, viz., the preliminary education qualifying for entrance on a course of medical study. This has always been the rock on which our attempts in the past have been shipwrecked. It is probably a point on which the Senate is never likely to be unanimous. Government will have to decide the question and that it will do so on the broad grounds of a general policy in regard to a professional qualification should mean the saving of many lives of the land is the hope which I venture to express. In whichever way the point may be settled, all who are interested in medical education will cordially accept it and will rejoice if this branch of University study culminate in a degree which will more worthily represent the dignity of the profession. In whichever faculty our work may have lain most of us are agreed that one of the great hindrances to University progress has been the defective preliminary education that is supplied in many of the High Schools of the Presidency. If the foundations are not properly laid in the High School, the superstructure which the Colleges attempt to raise on such foundations will be insecure and inadequate.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

I am persuaded that the centre of gravity of the whole system of our higher education lies here. The preparation of regulations for the recognition of schools was therefore no unimportant part of the work undertaken during the year and it is a circumstance of hopeful omen that the Educational Department has directed its efforts to the improvement of the Secondary Education of the Presidency by the institution of a Training College for Secondary Teachers. In insisting one suitable age-limit for Matriculation the Senate has seconded these efforts. It has emphasised the need of a thorough preparation for the higher studies of the University, and has sought to discourage the idea that the period of school education is something to be hastened through, and to have done with at the earliest possible stage in a young man's life. It seems to me that we are all apt to err in our estimate of the relative importance of High School and College education. If we look at the educational system of other countries, we shall find that in those countries a different impression prevails. In Europe, the Public School, by whatever name it is called, is regarded as possessing an importance and exercising an influence of the first order. The men who make their mark at the University are shaped and developed in the Public School. Their future is something to be reckoned on before they present themselves at the portals of the University. In Britain the man who goes up well-prepared from any of the great schools is far in advance of most of our undergraduates. He is generally older and starts from a higher level and thus his University attainment is of a higher order. I see no reason why we should not aspire in the same direction here. If we gave to the High School its true place our University teaching would be of a higher order and a great deal of High School work that has now to be done in our Colleges and done badly there would have its proper place in the School where it can be done best. In taking leave of the matters which have occupied the Senate during the year, I should like to refer very briefly to a question that has been presented to a number of more or less anxious minds ever since the proposals for University Reform were promulgated. Many have been asking whether under the colour of University reform it is not intended to strike a serious blow at the whole system, by making it more expensive and more difficult. How I wish to say again to all such anxious ones that their fears are purely unnecessary. Already the course of events has shown that this is so. An increase of liberality on the part of Government towards Colleges and Universities the placing of Colleges in a better established relation to the University, no increase in the cost of higher education, rather the promise of an increased facility for obtaining it in its highest form, these are the indications of the plans of a secret enemy, but the actions of a steadfast friend. Let me express my own deep conviction, as deep as any you can feel, that there could not be a more retrograde policy devised than to seek to hinder by any external restriction the extension of the area of higher education. Such education cannot be too widely extended provided we preserve the high ideals which ought to inspire it. Some tell us that the number of graduates is excessive, and that the continued multiplication of them will only tend to produce a race of disappointed men. We admit that if the University Graduate is not prepared to enter any field for which his education has fitted him, but confines his aspirations to one or two directions, he will suffer disappointment. But this is no reason why the state should for a moment pause in its efforts to diffuse the light of true learning over the widest possible area. Any hesitation here would bring discredit to the state, and I for one should feel that Britain had withheld her hand from one of her noblest tasks and had forfeited one of her greatest glories, if she should exhibit the slightest distrust of a policy that has done so much to gain for her the confidence of the nations under her rule. If any profession in life or any line of occupation is overstocked the solution of the problem thus created will never come from the imposition by authority of artificial restriction. It must come from those re-adjustments of life and occupation that come from within. Let us leave such problems to the operations of those laws which work without our enactment. Let the state continues to pursue its higher duty in the faith which inspired it from the beginning, faith in the beneficent influence of a wide diffusion of true knowledge and the problems which arise, as they are bound to arise, will find their own solution. And let her be liberal in the distribution of her gift assured that a generous policy in regard to the highest education will yield the richest fruit in the end of the day. I observe that in some quarters the opinion has begun to prevail that the solution of the problem is to be sought in another direction in an essential change in the substance and the medium of higher education.

SCHEME FOR A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

This idea along with some others of perhaps a different nature seems to be at work in the minds of the promoters of a scheme for the establishment of a National University. Now I should like to say with regard to this project that so far as its educational aims are concerned, it is entitled to the interest and sympathy of all who really desire that the problem should be thoroughly worked out. If a new experiment will throw new light on things, in which we are deeply interested we ought to welcome it, and endeavour to correct the methods of the past by any new light that may thus be to us. I have sometimes felt tempted to try new experiments myself. But this must be remembered by all who put their hands to a task so great and so sacred, that such experiments will never achieve their true end if the spirit of opposition is permitted to have any share in the motive which inspire our endeavours. If the aim of this movement be directed to the better equipping of men for the development of the varied resources of their country we shall watch with sympathetic interest the progress of such endeavours and shall rejoice in their success. Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen, as this is the last opportunity I shall have of addressing you from this place during my present period of office as Vice-Chancellor, the term for which I undertook this office having already been exceeded, permit me to direct my words in closing to the things which is nearest to the lives of our Graduates and Undergraduates and which press with greatest weight on my own heart while I now address you. Some of you have attained the goal which during these years of student toil has been over before you and others of you are pressing forward in the same race. Various motives conspire to animate your efforts. The degree of the University will, you hope, prove a passport to some honourable career and help to smooth your path through life. I do not ask you to disclaim motives such as these which enter into the academic life of all lands. But at the same time you cannot be too often reminded that the value of a degree in virtue of which it possesses all those lesser values is that it stamps you as men who have passed through a discipline of a University and have required or ought to have required a type of character which fits you for the higher tasks of life. It must be evident to all of you that it is not the particular knowledge you have accumulated that will make you efficient in your life-work, for you will perhaps have little opportunity for directly applying such of it to the actual business of life. Even the professional student cannot afford to trust simply to the work of the class-room or laboratory; his profession will continually set before him problems which he can successfully face only if he has so mastered the principles of his science in such a way that he can devise new applications for himself. Your academical training is not, as it were, a rehearsal of the future work of your life; it is a discipline, a means of developing powers not methods or processes. Some of you may perhaps never in your lives have consciously to fall back on the mathematical propositions which you have painfully and reluctantly learned, but none the less these minds of yours have revived thereby a discipline which will stand you in good stead every day of your lives. Your real education for your special calling will be found not in the period of study but in the actual battle of life. How important is it then to see that you receive during this period not mere items of knowledge which are destined to fade speedily from your memories but something more. That something more is the mental and spiritual character that has been formed within you by the discipline of study through which you have passed.

MOST IMPORTANT AIMS.

One of the most important aims of all such discipline ought to be to awaken your individuality. Every forward step in intellectual attainment awakens within you a consciousness of your individual intellectual responsibility in the first instance. The poet Wordsworth has given expression to this experience when recording the memories of his student days:—

How awful is the might of souls,
And what they do within themselves while yet
The yoke of earth is new to them, the world
Nothing but a wild field where they were sown.
. . . . . .
Points have we all of us within our souls
Where all stand single; this I feel and make
Breathings for incommunicable powers.
. . . . . .
there's not a man
That lives who hath not known his god-like hours.

But there are dangers that lie near all such experiences. Wordsworth himself knew them and has warned us against them. Tired of "unchartered liberty" he supplicates in his greatest ode for the control of duty, and it is in this higher awakening of the individual within us that each of us attains to the best enjoyments of an awakened life. In this land in which strong social forces have tended too much to the curtailment of the individual life there is perhaps less need to warn you against a too strong assertion of the claims of the individual. Rather do these need to be re-inforced in those directions in which they are fitted to accelerate the upward movements of the whole. There is one respect in which the importance of the individual cannot be exaggerated. I mean individual character. This has always been the determining influence in the development of the social and also the national life. Great movements have waited for the inspiration of great individual souls, the true heroes of the race; but every movement depends for the progress and its strength on the working of this spirit of individuality in those who have been awakened to their higher responsibilities. Whether we recognise it or ignore it this force is at work and is the only human force on which ultimately we can rely. If we ignore it our individual apathy is hindering the general advance; if we recognise it and yield ourselves to its highest demands we are helping forward the movement of the whole. However seemingly insignificant your individual place may be your power for good is not thus measured; it depends on the intensity of your own character, the strength with which you love and serve the right. Let there be no limit to your aspirations in the pursuit of goodness and no limit to your faith in the power over man. How apt are the more enlightened to think that they must wait in silence and without effort on some general advance before they can find scope for the manifestation of their individuality and life. We have too often heard of the lines of least resistance. So far as I am aware the men who have done most good in the end for the world had to face many lines of resistance greatest and least alike and they overcome through loyalty to truth and righteousness under what might have seemed the most unpromising conditions. We sadly underestimate the influence of individual conviction and loyalty to its demands. I should like to think of you as men and women who are going forth to the work of your lives resolved to be true to every noble impulse that has been awakened within you during this most sacred period of your life. Too soon you will find yourselves in the cold atmosphere of a world that has little sympathy with these ideals; but do not forsake them because of the coldness or deadness of your surroundings.

INSPIRATIONS OF COLLEGE DAYS.

The inspirations of your College days are not idle dreams; they are the response of your hearts to the most real voices you have heard. Be true to them and you will gratefully wonder at the response which will be awakened in other hearts which they have reached through yours. I do not plead for that individualist that works to the hurting of all respect and reverence. This form of individualism is only too easy to cultivate. I plead for that which means both reverence and self-respect. Self-respect and reverence are but two aspects of the same spiritual quality, for he only truly respects himself who places himself under the eternal authority of right and claims no other individual right than that of liberty to obey its supreme behest. All honour to the educated men around us who have stood forth as examples of the power of individual character to overcome the resistance of the hour and to win for the class to which they belong the respect of thinking men. I would urge upon you the cultivation of this spirit as a special need of the present time. The education which you are receiving is intended to be a link connecting East and West in one common life. In nothing are East and West as closely brought together as in the education that has so long had a place in the history of your country. Those who introduced it entertained the highest hopes regarding the influence it was calculated to exert in wedding into one the Eastern and the Western elements of the great empire to which we all belong. The process thus begun in hope has continued with ever-increasing results that point to its fulfilment. Pessimistic voices have, however, been sometimes heard proclaiming its impossibility. I am not here to argue with those who share these despairing views, but to point out the directions in which we ought earnestly to strive after this consummation. There are regions of thought and life in which possibly it may be vain to seek for it. Diversity in unity and unity in diversity is the divine order in creation; from this comes much of the beauty of the outward world. It may therefore be reasonable to look for uniformity in the world of mind. It may be that in modes of thought East and West are meant to retain their special characteristics and that each has its contribution to offer to the intellectual whole. In literary modes, in philosophical expression the West ern and the Western mind may not be intended to coalesce. But there is one region in which we cannot admit the possibility of diversity as a part of the divine order. I mean the region of common moral nature, the sphere of moral character. Our common brotherhood does not rest on the exact similitude of our thinking or of any of the expressions of our mental life. It is found in our common relation to the higher law which encompasses the moral nature of man. Here we all stand and enlightenment of the whole world. But this is not the only object of education, and one of its greatest functions is to develop the individuality of every man and woman and to give him or her a more independent and nobler personality. (Applause.) May the training that you have received so benefit you, and the influence of high aspirations so guide you that you may, one and all, help to guard, raise and render more precious the traditions of this great University. (Applause.)

The Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation.

[RETIRING PROCESSION.

The assembly rose and remained standing until the retiring procession of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows had left the Hall,

EVENING PARTY IN THE TOWN HALL.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Thatworth and worthiness alone have been recognised is evidenced by the universal chorus of approval with which the gracious act of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been received by people of all classes and creeds both in this city and elsewhere. (Applause.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I need not repeat here all that has been said over and over again in numerous addresses and speeches regarding Sir Currimbhoy's many estimable characteristics, his numerous business enterprises, his benevolence, and the very useful though quite and modest part he has played in the public life of Bombay. (Applause.) These are all well-known to you. I would, however, like to say that the stream of his benevolence is not always exposed to the light of day, but often runs in secluded places without its true origin being either known or suspected. (Hear, hear.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, let us drink with heartiness and enthusiasm to the health of our honoured and esteemed guest, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

SIR CURRIMBHOY'S REPLY.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who was very heartily received, said in reply:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The too kindly warmth with which Your Highness has proposed my health, and the generous enthusiasm with which my kind and generous friends here have received it, has quite unnerved me, old and feeble as I am and unused to public speaking. If, therefore, I am unable to give adequate expression to my gratitude for your great kindness, I beg you will kindly take the will for the deed. Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel overwhelmed at the demonstration of good-will which I have received here to-night. I, however, accept the great honour you are paying me with heartfelt gratitude, but with a full consciousness of my own unworthiness. I most sincerely thank your Highness and the members of the Committee and the Secretaries and all present here to-night, and each and all my other friends, who have so kindly supported the movement which pays me to-night so great and so memorable a compliment. (Loud applause).

The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

Among those present at the entertainment and thosewho had accepted invitations were:—H H Sir SultanMahomed Shah, Aga Khan, the Hon MrE M H Fulton, H H Sir Gangadhar Rao Ganesh, Chief of Miraj, Sir and Miss Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, Sir Sassoon and Lady David, Sir Frederick Croft, Sir Jehangir and Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Harkisondas Narottuundas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Russell, Rear Admiral, Mrs and Miss Fox, Mr and Mrs S Middlewarden, Mr and Mrs W D Sheppard, Mr J Bible, Mr M Goor, the Hon Mr Mrs and Miss Fee, Capt and Mrs Meyer, Mr and Mrs Bickel, Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr Basil Lang, Viscount de Wrem, Mr and Mrs Ritchie, Mr and Mrs Dunn, Mr and Mrs Savile, Mr and Mrs Du Boulay, Major Yarr, Mr L G Fraser, Mr Nigel Paton, Dr, Mrs and Miss Turner, Major and Mrs Childe, Lt Col and Mrs Quicke, Mr and Mrs Marshall Reid, Mr and Mrs C H Armstrong, Mr W L Souter, Mr and Mrs Procter, Mr and Mrs H R Greaves, Mr and Mrs Waite, Mr and Mrs Kent, Mr S M Moses, Col and Mrs and Miss Dimmock, Mr F A Shaw, Mr J W S Draoup, Mr G Gorlo, Mr Carlton Stubbs, Mr Basil Scott, Mr and Mrs Du Boulay, Misses Jamsetji A Wadia, Lt-Col J P Barry, Lt and Mrs Turner, Mr and Mrs Ralph Watson, Major L Jones, Mr and Mrs J A D McBain, Mr and Mrs D M Inglis, Capt McDonald, Lt C Goolden, Mr K Kodama, Mr Y Hara, Dr A H Deane, the Rev H Foote, Capt F P and Mrs Mackie Dr W Wells, Mr and Mrs C H Byrne, Major and Mrs Winter, Mr and Mrs Quin, Capt and Mrs Leslie, Capt A F W King, Lt-Col and Mrs Odinmin, Mr and Mrs and the Misses David Sassoon, Commander Black, Mr and Mrs Kemp, Mr D Gubbay, Mr C C James, Mr John Wallace, Mr K Ando, Dr and Mrs D'Monte, Col Owen, Mr J A Grant, Capt D R Nicholson, Mr M G Imamura, Mr and Mrs Joseph Hall, Prof W H Sharp, Mr Ardeshir Sorabji Patel, Mr, Khurshedji Sorabji Framji, Mr and Mrs and the Misses Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr and Mrs and Miss Khurshedji N Wadia, Mr and Mrs Khurshedji J A Wadia, Mr and Mrs Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, Mr and Mrs Kavashaw S Powvala, Mr and Mrs Jehangir B Petit, Mr Dhunjibhoy B Petit, Mr Pherozsha B Petit, Mr and Mrs D F Wadia, Mr Dadabhoy M Jeejibhoy, Mr and Mrs and the Misses H C Coorlavalla Dr M D Cama, Dr and Mrs and Miss Temulji B Nariman, Mr and Mrs J M Framji Patel, Mr Dinshaw Bomanji, Master Mr Byramji R B Jeejibhoy, Mr Cursetji Muncherji Bansji, Mr and Mrs and the Misses P B Jeejibhoy, Mr and Mrs and Miss M N Wadia, Mr and Mrs and Miss DD Davar, Dr D K E Dadachanji, Khan Bahadur Dr and Mrs N A Chokey, Dr Rustom N R Ranina, Dr and Mrs N N Kairak, Khan Bahadur M C Murzban, Dr and Mrs Sorab K Nariman, Mr N J Gamadia, Dr N H E Sukhia A, Mr A J Billimoria, Dr and Mrs H M Seervai, Mr Jugmohandas Nathoobhai, Mr Kumar Shri Vijayasinghji Samatsinghji of Palitana, the Hon Mr Vithaldas D Thackersy, Mr Karsandas Chatildas, Mr Tribhovandas, Mangaldas Mr Goverdhandas G Tejpal Mr Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatau, Mr Veerchand Deepchand, Mr P G Singanee, Mr Lakhamsee Napoo, Mr Gordhandas Khatau, Mr Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, Mr N V Mandlik, Mr Muljt S Barbhays, Mr Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Mr Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Aga Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mr M J Hydari, Mr Abdulla R Sayani, Mr Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, Mr Jaffer Rebtutulla, Mr Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr, Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr Mehrali M Fakira, Mr Kazi Kabruddin, Mr A M Jeevanji, Mr Mahomedbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr Kamaria Esmailbhoy Cassum, Mr Cassumalli Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr Mahomed R Sayant, Mr Fazulbhoy M Chinoy, Mr Meherallbhoy M Chinoy, Mr Shaffi C Tyabji, Mr Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr Mohsin B Tyabji Mr Isa A H Fyzee, Mr M Lane, Mr and Mrs Pilnston, Mr and Mrs Arther Penay, Mr and Mrs G B Ramsay, Mr and Mrs Hilliard Masonee, Mr and Mrs F H Sutton, Mr and Mrs Milliard, Major L Jones, Mr and Mrs J B Leslie Rogers, Mr P James, Major and Mrs Fraser, Mr and Mrs Georgs Miller, Mr and Mrs H R Wilkinson, Mr and F P West, Capt McDonald, Mr Strongfellow, Mr and Mrs Tod, Mr F R Hill, Mr and Mrs Turner Green, Mr and Mrs C H B Forbes, Mr and Mrs W C Anderson, Capt R Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs G W Moir, Mr and Mrs G B Coleman, Mr O Meyer, the Rev A Martin, Capt and Mrs Novis, Mr and Mrs and Miss N J Abraham, Mr and Mrs R Hopkins, Mr Mrs and Miss Peil, Mr and Mr Covernton, Mr and Mrs H B Pipe, Mr and Mrs Ferguson, Mr John Wallace, Mr and Mrs H E Harrington, Mr F H Greig, Mr W White, Major and Mrs Mac George, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Mr G F Chalk, Major Hockyn, Mr and Mrs G Ostermayer, Mr J Nakamura, Dr and Mrs and Miss Mackichan, Mr J A. Robinson, Mr and Mrs Rustom N Vatcha, Dr H E Davar, Mr Pyramje N Seerval, Mr and Mrs Dinshaw J Vakil, Mr Phiroze O Sethna, Mr R D Sethna, Mr and Mrs and Miss Hormasji E Ableiss, Mr and Mrs C N Wadia, Mr Pestonji C Sethna, Mr Mrs and Miss Kavasji B Sett, Mr Framji B Jeejibhoy, Mr and the Misses Hormusji M Cama, Mr Framji D Panday, Mr Pherozsha J B Murzban, Mr Merwanji M Cama, Mr and Mrs and Miss Bezonji N Capadia, Mr and Mrs J J Ghandy, Mrs and Miss A A Hormasji, Mr and Mrs Rustom P Jehangir Mr R N Wadia, Mr Mrs and the Misses Rustom B Jeejibhoy, Mr and Mrs Hormasji Talyar Khan, Mr N R Chisbgar, Mr Merwanji F Banaji, Mr and Mrs Bomanji D Pudanji, Mr and Mrs N J Guzder, Mr and Mrs Rustom S Powvala, Mr and Mrs Ardesir B Setthna, Mr and the Misses D N Wadia, Mr and Miss Manockshaw D Doctor, Mr and Mrs and Miss F R Wadia, Mr and Mrs Rustom D N Wadia, Mr Joomabhoy Sheriff, Mr Alehbhoy Karimji Barodavala, Mr Bundeallbhoy Haji Bhoy, Mr F M Kajiji, Mr Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Mr Ismail Dharamsy, Mr Abdulla Dharamsy, Mr Salehmahomed Dharamsey, Mr Mirza Asuf Ali Baig, Mr Nasurbhoy Abdool Laiji, Mr Khanmahomed Casumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Bhoy Mr Adeali M Kajiji, Mr Bundallbhoy Sewji Datoo Mr Hajibhoy Ebrahim Dadoo, Mr Ali Asgar Faizee Mr Abdoola Saccoorbhoy, Mr Gulamhusen Allana, Mr Fazil Allana, Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr Ahmed R Sayani.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise in the Punjab, United Provinces and Rajputana and at Saugor and Raipur and a slight rise or fall else where.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 7° to 9° in defect of normal in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Poona, Akola, Raipur and Khandwa and 5° to 8° in excess at Nagapatam and Trichinopoly and the minimum 6° to 8° in excess at Trichinopoly, Masulipatam and Karachi. The highest temperatures in the shade was 102° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 48° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and Rajputana and at Bushire, Jask, Lahore, Sirsa, Agra, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, and Neemuch.

Rain.—Nearly half an inch fell at Lahore, a quarter at Bushire and Jask and a few drops at Delhi.

Weather continues fine in the Bombay Presidency. Bushire reports an abnormal deficiency of more than four-tenths of an inch.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 31st January 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£17,833,333
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 10th Feb...	
	1905 by Council Bills	£2,5937,218
	By Gold...	Nu
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£8,153,951

BABY QUIRK'S SPEEDY CURE

Torturing Raw and Scaly Eczema—Grew Worse Under Two Doctors' Treatment for Three Months—Face in Terrible Condition.

ANOTHER MARVELLOUS CURE BY CUTICURA

"My baby was afflicted with a loathsome running eczema. Two doctors treated him for three months, but he grew worse and his face was a sickening sight. We then started to use the Cuticura Remedies, and noticed an improvement at once. Within a fortnight the running had ceased and the scabs were nearly all dried off, and in a month his face was perfectly clear. You are at liberty to use this statement, as I should like all to know of the value of Cuticura.—William Herbert Quirk, No. 1 West End Cottages, Ruywood Road, N. Southampton."

STILL ANOTHER CURE

Baby Raw With Humour Suffered Agony, Mother Discouraged.

"A terrible sore and humour broke out on my baby, looking like raw flesh, and causing the child untold agony. My physician could not help him, and I was discouraged. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment with almost immediate success. Before the second week the soreness was gone, not leaving a trace of anything.—Mrs. J. H. Block, 281 Rosedale St., Rochester, N. Y."

AND STILL ANOTHER

"At four months old my baby's face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The sores began to heal at once, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body.—Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., Sole Props.

Mailed free, "How to Cure Baby Humours."

Little Breakfast Scones

are so good for the children, and their elders, that no breakfast table ought to be without them. They are made easily, and always successfully, with

Brown & Polson's
— taking powder —
'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK)

They take only 15 minutes to make, and eat deliciously fresh from the oven. Re-heated, they are as good as new.

Try them to-morrow from recipe on tin.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Oelnitre.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

B 45783, Expanding bracelet with patent clasp. Set pearls and rubies, Rs. 250.
B 38652, Enamelled brooch, set pearls, Rs. 32.
B 45395, Set diamonds, rubies and pearl, Rs. 220.
B 23547, Bracelet set with opal and pearls, Rs. 46.
B 42396, 15ct. gold, pearl and turquoise safety pin, Rs. 10-8.
B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.
B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls, Rs. 90.
B 21046, Bracelet set with 3 rubies, Rs. 50.
B 32675, opal safety pin, Rs. 5.
B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.
44757, Twin safety pins, set turquoises, Rs. 12.
B 22752, Necklet with pendant set with Emeralds, Ruby and pearl, Rs. 110.
B 26017, Bracelet, set pearls, Rs. 40.
15carat gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.
B 34852, 18ct. gold, Rs. 7-12.
B 35491, Rs. 22.
9ct. gold, Rs. 3-8.
B 37144, Solid gold charm, Rs. 17.
B 44194. Turquoise matrix mounted in 15ct. gold, Rs. 31.
B 45936, Gold platinum and diamond pin, Rs. 45.
46258, Brooch, 18carat gold Rs. 20.
15carat gold, Rs. 18.
B 22340, scarf pin set pearls, Rs. 17.
B 35479, gold links, Rs. 23.
B 36314, Links set rubies and diamonds, Rs. 48.
B 20994, Enamelled charm, with 1 diamond, Rs. 17.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE BOMBAY.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Carfax Gallery.

THE MOZART ANNIVERSARY.

MR. ELGOOD'S LANDSCAPE.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

A few days ago was celebrated the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of Mozart's birth. Many years ago, we remarked in these columns in writing of the centenary of Mozart's death: "Music has travelled since the death of Mozart; but scarce forwards." Indeed, that opinion is to our mind quite justifiable; masters, as great possibly as Mozart, have arisen in various schools; but that which we intended to convey was that Mozart was the culmination of a school which had been gradually working towards the genius who finally put upon it the last and most splendid chapter. Afterwards, other schools have arisen, and, following their own bent have contributed their shares to the art of music in a thousand different styles, work not in the least unworthy of Mozart, but of an utterly different kind. That is to say, that the tolerant critic must always remember that a man is to some extent either the salve or the leader of his own generation; and our own generation has seen the rise of a wonderful school of music, contemporary with which two magnificent composers seem to go hand in hand; but this fact does not destroy the great and immortal work which Mozart accomplished for his own and for all time.

For this reason it is extremely interesting to note that the concert given by the Concert-Goers Club at the Bechstein Hall was attended by many accessories which appealed keenly to the lovers of Mozart's work. Mr. Henry J. Wood generously gave his services to the Club, and conducted the Queen's Hall Orchestra. (Under the circumstances, when one compares the size of the Bechstein Tall with the size of even a selection from the Queen's Hall Orchestra, one may recall Mozart's letter to his father: "You cannot imagine what a noise we made.") However, the orchestra was reduced in size and consisted only of thirty-six players, in order to ensure the greatest possible means of obtaining the conditions which existed in Mozart's day. This modern fact, however, would be quite enough to realise the noise to which Mozart referred. Arrangements for ample rehearsal were made, and a really interesting concert resulted. The master's Symphony in E flat, composed when he was eight years old, and the Introduction to Bastien and Bastienne, produced, it will be remembered, some years ago at Daly's Theatre—in conjunction with the first performance of Hansel and Gretal—composed when he was twelve; the Andante from Cassation (No. 1 in G) composed at the same age a Divertimento composed when he was seventeen; and the ballet music from Idomeneo, when he had now matured his great powers, were also given; also an Adagio and Rondo composed during the year in which he died, were set down upon the programme, while the whole concluded with the magnificent Symphony in G minor, written three years before he died, when he was at the age of thirty-four. What a record! The concert was preceded by a brief lecture by that fine critic, Mr. W. H. Hadow.

The Directors of the Carfax Gallery in Ryder Street can hardly be congratulated on their present exhibition of Some Paintings by Members of the Royal Academy. If they wished to wreak a deadly vengeance on that much-abused (and often justly so) institution, they could hardly have done it better than by exhibiting the majority of these works by the Immortal Forty. Could anything be more typical of the most deplorable phase of Victorian art than Mr. James Sant's A Fair Disputant, or Mr. Solomon J. Solomon's fat and frowning St. George, who verges on the comic, or Mr. Arthur Hacker's chocolate-box figure La Cigale? Fortunately a few drops of the rich blood which has stopped the growing anæmia of the Royal Academy are also to be found in the exhibition in the presence of Mr. Sargent's brilliant interior, A Venetian Tavern, a wonderful study of interior light and reflections, among which are set the vivid colouring of the heads and the glint of glasses, and the exquisite rendering of sunshine and open air of Mr. Clausen's The Rickyard. Mr. Alfred East is represented by a charming sketch, Fishing for Minnows and one of the few interesting pictures in the exhibition is Mole Catchers, wherein that fine artist, Mr. J. M. Swan, has collaborated with that unique painter, Matthew Marie, with most excellent results. These few pictures make the exhibition worth seeing, and should not be missed. As regards the rest of this novel separture at the Carfax Gallery, it may be summed up in the words of the Quaker maiden when the lad kissed her Thee may do it this time, but thee mustn't make a practice of it!

Every garden-lover (and their name is legion nowadays) knows and admires Mr. George S. Elgood's charming interpretations in water-colour of gardens at home and abroad; and the news that he is again holding an exhibition of his most recent work at the Fine Art Society's galleries will send many people to Bond Street. The present collection shows a distinct advance in Mr. Elgood's technique and colouring; the drawings are mostly broader in treatment, and there is more warmth and less grey east-wind feeling in the general effects. Mr. Elgood is at his best in depicting the cool shade of alleys in the stately gardens of Italy, with their moss-grown statues and stone balustrades; and some charming examples of these are Villa Conti, Frascati; Fountain in the Bosco, Villa Conti; Lagnetto, Villa Falconieri, Frascati; La Vasca dell' Isolotto, Boboli Gardens, Florence; and the two drawings of the park of the Villa Borghese, Rome. One section of the exhibition is devoted to drawings which were executed to illustrate Mr. Alfred Austin's The Garden that I Love; the studies of flowers therein, such as Orange, Lily and Monkshood, Peonies and Iris, Crimson Rambler, and Apple Blossom, are charming in treatment but the garden has no stateliness or individuality, and consequently the drawings lack the decorative quality to be found in those illustrating the gardens of Italy. Some of the small landscapes are delightfully silvery and tender, especially Under the Olives, Nice, with a charming effect of atmosphere around the well-drawn old trees, and the different views on the Lago Maggiore around Baveno. In these damp days of winter it is doubly delightful to feast one's eyes on Mr. Elgood's delicate visions of sunshine and flowers.

The Royal Society of Miniature Painters are to be congratulated on their present exhibition at the Modern Gallery, 61 New Bond Street. There has evidently been greater severity of selection than in previous years, and the exhibition is consequently far better worth seeing, for the good works are not swamped in a mass of mediocrity. The best work in the exhibition is, however, not by a member, for it is Miss Alice Mott's "I'd be a Butterfly, which, though it is perhaps not the most attractive work this admirable artist has exhibited, is painted with a breadth and impetuous vitality which are usually the qualities most lacking in modern miniatures. The two Vice-Presidents of the Society, Mr. Alyn Williams and Mr. Hal Hurst, both send good works the best by the former being his Sea Urchin and a tiny nude figure of a sea-nymph, while the latter has never done anything so brilliant or so full of individuality as Mrs Gordon-Yardely. The most attractive and origenal exibits in the collection are Miss Jessie Bayes's exquisite little illustrations of Tuscan folk-songs, which are most admirably executed, both in detail and colour on old vellum—a ground that Mr. W. J. Neatby has also chosen for his lovely designs, A Patricion, Romola, and Monna Rosa. Mr. Neatbhy has a delightful sense of decorative design and colour, which gives an unusual completeness to his work. Mrs. E. Corbould-Ellis sends four portraits, very delicately modelled, of which the best are Theodore Turby, Esq., and Mrs. Fred Nicholson. Mrs. Gertrude Massey shows that she can excel in human miniature portraiture as well as in canine, for her charming little full-length of her own daughter Eva is as good as her portrait of Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild's white poodle Pixie.

THE FAMINE.

LATEST PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

The "Gazette of India" this week published the following provincial reports:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Good rain fell during the week in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Almora, Bahlia and Tehri and some smart showers were received in Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Bahraich, Rai Bareli and Sultanpur. The Standing crops are reported to be below the average in Bijnor and Sitapur and are not doing well in parts of Bulandshahr, Mathra, Agra, Mainpuri, Budaun, Allahabad and Bundelkhand where the want of rain is still felt; elsewhere the prospects of the spring crops are good or fair according to the amount of rain received. Extra crops are being sown in Etah, Mainpuri, Rai Bareli, and Sultanpur and the harvesting of peas has begun in Fyzabad, Azamgarh, Basti, and Gorakhpur. Serious damage by hail is reported from the Khaga tahsil of the Fatehpur district and the crops have been slightly injured by hail, frosts, or insects in parts of Almora, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Barabanki, Farrukhabarn, Cawnpore, and Jaunpur. The scarcity of fodder continues in fifteen districts. Prices generally remain high and are rising in Budaun, Sultanpur, Benares, Basti, Gorakhpur, Banda and Rampur. The total number of persons on relief in the distressed districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Mustra and Cawnpore at the end of the week was 115,051.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—seven cases of rain fell during the week in Cawnpore but there was none elsewhere in the distressed districts. Irrigated and unirrigated crops are withering in Jalaun and are being pulled up for fodder which continues scarce everywhere. The cheapest food grain is juar which is selling at 11 seers per rupee in Jalaun and at 12 1-4 seers in Jhansi. The condition of the people generally is fair, though charitable relief for clothing is much needed. There is no marked immigration or emigration at present but the distress is becoming more acute and the numbers on relief are increasing and are now as follows:—workers Jalaun 44,000 Jhansi 13,000 Muttra 8,000 Cawnpore 9,000; on gratuitous relief Jalaun 27,000, Jhansi 8,000, Muttra 5,000 Cawnpore 1,000, total workers 72,000; on gratuitous relief 41,000; grand total 113,000. Famine was declared in Hamirpur from the 11th instant, the numbers on test works on the 16th idem having exceeded six thousand.

PUNJAB.

Slight and unevenly distributed rain fell throughout the province during the week. Prices of all food grains are rising. Ploughings and sowings of extra spring crops are in progress. Ploughing for cotton has commenced in Shahpur and for cotton and sugarcane in Lyallpur. The condition of the irrigated crops is good to fair and of unirrigated average to poor. Most of the standing crops will benefit from the recent rain but more rain is urgently required to see the others through the critical stage to which the drought has brought them. Crops are withering in Ferozepore and Shahpur. Wheat has been damaged by white ants in Gurgaon; rape by frost in Gurgaon and Ferozepore; and turnips by insects (fels) in Multan. Locusts appeared in parts of Lahore and Multan and damaged the crops slightly. Cattle are in impoverished condition in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Sialkot, and parts of Shahpur for want of proper and sufficient food and are being overworked in Jullundur owing to the absence of rain. Fodder is scarce in all districts except Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Multan, leaves of trees, prickly shrubs, sugarcane heads, etc., are being substituted for fodder. The canal supply is poor in Delhi.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows:—Prices have reached scarcity rates in the Rohtak district, and is the result of the pronounced failure of the last summer and winter rains; four test works attracted 2,048 workers in the previous week; while in the week under report the number was 13,437; grain is being imported in large quantities from Feroz pore and Bahlinda; a small proportion of the cultivators have stocks; there are no signs of starving or emaciation and the actual condition of the people is not bad at present; fodder is extremely scarce and dear.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall in cents:—in thirteen districts of Marwar varying from 5 to 74 cents; Sirohi 34; Merwara district 8; and slight showers in Jaisalmer, Partabgarh, and Ajmer district. Rain is badly needed in all the affected areas and in Kotah where the standing crops are withering in the North and Central districts. Slight damage from frost is reported from parts of Mewar and Kotah. Pasturage and fodder are insufficient in North Mewar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and parts of Marwar, Tonk, and Kotah; in these tracts the condition of cattle is generally poor. Prices have risen considerably in the hill tracts of Mewar and slightly in Partabgarh and show tendency to rise elsewhere, except in Jhalawar and Jaisalmer where they have fallen slightly. The numbers of famine relief were:—Ajmer-Merwara 50 443. Native States:—30 442. On test works:—North Mewar 1,867, Shahpura 545, Tonk 827, Jaipur 3,010, Alwar 2,234; on gratuitous relief:—North Mewar 410; grand total 90,354 or an increase of 6 180.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follow:—Ajmer-Merwara:—on works Ajmer 10,758, Merwara 1,239); on gratuitous relief, Ajmer 7,135, Merwara 3,266, total 50,443 or an increase of 4 324. Prices:—Ajmer 10 1-2 and Merwara 10 5-8 seers per rupee. Native States:—Marwar on works 2 497, on gratuitous relief 1,912, total 4,409, Kishangarh on works 2,610, on gratuitous relief 2,595, total 5 105, Karauli on works 5,280, on gratuitous relief 1,925, total 7,205 Bharatpur on works 10,189 on gratuitous relief 1 311, total 11,500, Dholpur on works 1,530, on gratuitous relief 683, total 2,213, total increase during the week 6 130 and during the last fortnight 14 888 being due to sudden rise in prices. Prices:—Marwar 11 3-4, Kishangarh 12, Karauli 9 1-2, Bharatpur 11 1-4, Dholpur affected area 11 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was partial rain in Bagheikhand and Malwa during the week. The irrigation of spring crops and harvesting of autumn crops are in progress. The standing crops are good in two pergunas of Gwalior; fair in Indore, Bhopal Malwa, and Bhopawar, indifferent in Bagelkhand and poor average in Bundelkhand. The probable outturn is good in two pergunas of Gwalior, fair in Indore-Bhopal, and Bhopawar, below average in Bagheik, hand, Bundelkhand, and Malwa. The crops have been slightly damaged in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Gwalior, good in Bagh, Khand and Malwa, fair in Bhopal, and average in Bundelkhand. Fodder is in bad in parts of Gwalior and scarce in north of Bundelkhand. Prices are rising in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bhopawar, and Malwa, continue high in Bagheikhand, are steady in Bundelkhand, and are very high in Indore.

The general position in Gwalior and Bundelkhand is unaltered. Prices of staple food grains vary from 10 to 15 seers per rupee in Gwalior and from 11 3 4 to 15 1-4 seers in Bundelkhand. The numbers on works were—in Gwalior 24,000, on gratuitous relief 4,000, total 28 000. In Datia, Sambnar, Baoni, Charkhari, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Panna, Sarila, Jagire —on works:—19,250; on gratuitous relief 2,000, total 21,750, grand total 49,750.

BARODA.

For week ending 3rd February:—the numbers on relief were:—on works 3,002; on gratuitous relief 172; total 3174.

BOMBAY.

During the past week there was very slight rain in Sind, Ahmedabad, Palanpur, and Cutch. Autumn harvesting was completed last month, the outturn in the Deccan and Karnatak being nowhere normal and in most places either a complete failure or very poor. Spring harvesting continues in Sind and Panch Mahals where small amount of damage has been done by frost and locusts; in Gujarat and the Konkan spring crops are generally in fair condition and the outturn is expected to be nearly normal; the cultivated spring area in the Deccan and Karnatak is much below normal on account of the failure of the rains, while the crop has failed wholly and partially in affected districts; in Nasik the spring crop is not above four annas; irrigated crops in Ahmednagar are deteriorating; in other places the crops are generally fair. Cotton has generally done well except in cutch, Bijapur, and Belgaum; in Belgaum, the area sown is below normal and has been injured in places to a small extent by frost; picking continues in Sind, Gujrat and the Karnatak. The supply of drinking water in affected districts and in parts of Kanara causes grave anxiety but measures for improvement as far as practicable have been taken, liberal takavi grants have been made for this purpose and other land improvements and for purpose of fodder The deterioration of cattle in affected districts and the sale of old anduseless animals continue to be reported; in Ahmednagar the plough cattle are insufficient Fodder is scarce in affected districts and prices are twice to three times above the normal Government grase is being imported into the Deccan and the Karnatak and is being taken up readily except in Bijapur. The importation of 'Kadbi' (juar stalks) from Moglai into Ahmednagar at three times the normal price continues. The prices of staple grains are 25 to 99 per cent, over the normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak and from 50 to 70 per cent. in some Gujarat States; the increase in the Konkan is so far moderate. Relief works have been opened in Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and the Southern Mahratta Country and are about to be started in Sholapur, in Ahmednagar village relief works have been opened and are doing exceedingly useful work on embankments for protection of culturable land. The daily average numbers on relief works for the week ending 3rd inst were:—Ahmednagar 1,663, Belgaum 3 312, Kolhapur 200, total 5,175, dependants:—Ahmednagar 134, Belgaum 797, Kollapur 30, total 961. The numbers on test works are still increasing except in Satara and Belgaum where they have decreased, the numbers on the last day of the week were:—Ahmednagar 415, Sholapur 914, Satara 189, Bijapur 1,448, Belgaum 251, Jath 147, Aundh 92, total 3,456. There is a large increase in the daily average numbers on gratuitous relief except in Poona the numbers were:—Ahmednagar 4,487, Poona 1 149, Sholapur 47, Bijapur 3,298, Belgaum 3 279, Jath 884, Daphlapur 50, total 13,194. Distress is increasing in Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur and small cultivators are beginning to feel the pinch but as yet there is not much demand for work at famine wages. Testi works are being opened in Poona. Emigration from the affected tracts is still decreasing. There is no aimless wandering and no emaciation is reported. Charitable funds committees are being organised in Bijapur and Belgaum.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

A EUROPEAN ACCUSED.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Stanford prosecuted Mr. H. C. Bayne, a European motorist, for driving his motor-car in a rash and negligent manner along the Queen's Road on the 3rd instant, and also for doing a rash and negligent act endangering human life.

Mr. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, was also present in the Court, Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.

Mr. Stanford, in outlining the case for the prosecution, said that on the 3rd instant the accused drove his motor-car along Queen's Road at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and while doing so knocked one Amtu Babaji, who was seriously injured. Mr. Bicknell, Solicitor, who happened to pass by along the road in a victoria at the time, had kindly conveyed the injured man to the G. T. Hospital in that gharry. The complainant was still a patient in the hospital, but was let out only to-day to give evidence in the case.

Evidence of Amtu Babaji, the complainant, was then led. He said he was a grave digger.

His Worship remarked that now practically a grave was dug for him. (Laughter.)

From the complainant's evidence in chief and cross-examination it appeared that at about 4 or 4-30 p. m. on the day in question he was coming down the railway footbridge near the Charni Road Station. He had then an earthen pot full of water on his left shoulder. He wanted to cross the Queen's Road to go towards the Mahomedan Cemetery. He walked parallel to the rails from the foot of the bridge till he came opposite to the doors of the Cemetery. He then looked on both of his sides to see if any carriages were coming. A victoria then passed him by. He could look thoroughly well at a great distance on his left side, but he could not do so while looking to his right because he was carrying a water pot on his left shoulder. But still he could see at about a distance of fifteen paces from where he was towards his right, and he saw neither any carriages nor any motor-cars coming up the road from either sides. He then crossed the road, but was suddenly knocked down about two or three cubits away from the gutter on the Cemetery side of the road. He was struck by the mud-guard of a motor-car. The complainant said he was sure that when the car knocked him down he was only a few paces off from the footpath on the Cemetery side of the road. It was a police sepoy who took him in a victoria to the hospital. The accused followed him in his motor-car. After being struck by the motor-car he was thrown at a distance of about six or seven feet. He did not hear the accused blow his horn. Before the whole of the complainant's evidence was on record, his Worship remarked that it was a summons case and he would first like to hear what the accused had to say to the charge.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said that at about half-past four o'clock on the evening of the 3rd instant he was proceeding down the Queen's Road towards Chowpati. His car was going at a moderate speed of 12 or 14 miles an hour. He overtook a hack Victoria on the left side of the road in which Mr. Bicknell was driving. He, the accused, then turned his head for a fraction of a second to acknowledge Mr. Bicknell. At the time there was also no body on the road for about six to seven hundred yards ahead of him. When he had nearly overtaken the victoria he saw a man running out on the road from the left side. That man was the complainant. As soon as he saw him he blew his horn and immediately applied his brake and did his best to avert any accident by swerving towards the left, and he had nearly cleared the man, but unfortunately the mud guard of the car caught him and he was picked up by it and thrown on the road. He had the complainant placed in a gharry and taken to the G. T. Hospital, he following the gharry in his motor-car. At the hospital Dr. Fernandez informed him that the complainant had none of his bones broken, but had a few bruises. After leaving the complainant in the hospital he (the accused) went and reported the matter to the police. Three or four days afterwards he had an interview with the Commissioner of Police, to whom he made a similar statement.

Dr. V. Fernandez, House Surgeon at the G. T. Hospital, described the injuries the complainant had sustained. The injuries were in all nine. There were wounds and abrasions on different parts of the body and in his opinion those injuries could have been caused by his having been knocked down and rolled on the ground.

Some further evidence was then led and the case stood adjourned.

SUIT TO EJECT A HOTEL BOARDER.

WATSON'S ANNEXE.

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Scott disposed of a suit filed by Nawab Syed Sirdar Alikhan against Mr. V. Milward Bacon, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be ordered to quit his hotel premises, Room No. 25 in Watson's Annexe forthwith, to pay to the plaintiff damages at the rate of Rs. 25 per day until he quitted the hotel and so forth. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that at the request of the defendant the plaintiff boarded and lodged him in his hotel from November 1905 to 31st January 1906 at the monthly charges of Rs. 350 a month for defendant and his family. On 31st December the defendant was called upon to quit the hotel by 1st February 1906 but the defendant had declined to do so. There was now due to the plaintiff the sum of Rs 190, being balance of charges.

Mr. Rattanji Munshi, General Manager of the hotel, having been examined in support of the plaintiff's claim, Mr. Davar said that the defendant's defence practically rested on the letter written to him by the "Sirdar," under date the 29th of August 1905, which ran thus: 'My dear Bacon—With reference to our conversation of Sunday last, I write to say that you may occupy room No. 25 at Watson's Annexe till such time as you desire, at Rs. 350 per month with board and lodging and I have instructed the Manager to have the room painted, and new matting put in.' Mr. Davar urged that so long as his client complied with the terms, and so long as it was his desire to remain in the hotel, he could do so under the terms of this agreement.

Counsel on both sides having advanced arguments as to what was the nature of this agreement, and as to whether it could be held to be a definite or an indefinite character, the Judge held that it must be held to be an agreement continuing from month to month, and when notice to quit was given to the defendant at the end of December, he should have complied with it by the end of January. Decree was passed for the plaintiff for possession with costs; defendant was ordered to pay Rs. 20 per day as damages from 1st February to the date of giving possession; which should be done within ten days.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 21.

DRILLS.

No 1 Co—6" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort tomorrow, Thursday, the 22nd inst at 8-45 p m Gharrys leave B V A Club at 8-0 p m.

No 2 Co—6" B L Gun Drill at Cross Island to-morrow, Thursday, the 22nd inst. Parade at Prince's Dock entrance at 8 30 p m.

"6' B L Gun Drill and Laying Instructions at Cross Island on Saturday, 24th 24th instant. Parade at Princes Dock, Entrance at 8-30 p m.

(Sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A
Adjut B V A

NOTICE.

A conversazione and Dance will take place at No 2 Head Quarters, Nesbit Road on Tuesday, the 27th instant at 9 p m Mess Dress or uniform.

Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary, R Keating, St Mary's ex-students, union, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

Members and one Lady	Rs. 1 0 0
Non-members and one Lady	Rs. 1 8 0
Extra Ladies	Rs. 0 8 0

(Sd) R. KEATING,
Secretary.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SUGAR-CANE.

The final general memorandum on the sugar-cane crop of the season 1905-06:—

This memorandum summarises reports received from six Provinces the aggregate sugar-cane crop of which ordinarily represents some 95 per cent. of the total area under sugar-cane in British India. The proportions in which they respectively contribute to that percentage are shown in the text by bracketed figures following the name of each Province.

On the whole the season has not been favourable to sugar-cane. In Northern Indian, serious damage was done to the seed cane in the beginning of the year, and while, in the North-West Frontier Province, the injury was largely repaired by subsequent mild weather, both the Punjab and the United Provinces suffered from interruption of the monsoon, and the latter Province, which usually carries nearly one-half the reported sugar-cane crop of British India, has experienced the effects of continued drought.

The total area under sugar cane is now reported as 2,110,800 acres as compared with 2,244,800 acres at the same date last year, while the total yield of unrefined sugar (known as gur) is expected to amount to about 1,725,300 tons as against 2,169,000 tons in February 1905.

The contraction in area is thus one of about 6 per cent, while the decline in output represents some 20 per cent of the figures for 1905.

The following is a summary of the provincial reports. The figures in brackets following the name of each province, indicate what percentage of the entire sugar-cane area of British India is ordinarily cultivated in that province.

United Provinces (48 per cent.) report the area sown to be 1,223,900 acres as compared with 1,212,600 acres last year—an increase of 1·3 per cent. The monsoon was late, and some injury from hot winds and insects was reported; but the deficiency of rain after the monsoon broke affected the crop more seriously. Prospects have further deteriorated in consequence of continued drought. In the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Agra divisions, where from the beginning prospects were unfavourable and the monsoon rain very deficient, the plant was stunted, and the quality of the juice is inferior. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 70 per cent. of normal compared with 80 per cent. last year. The total yield of raw sugar (gur) is estimated at 884,000 tons compared with 1,183,400 tons last year—a decrease of 25 per cent.

Bengal (19·7 per cent.) reports the area shown to be 446,800 acres as compared with 449,400 acres last year. In places the cane has been damaged by pests and disease, but on the whole the season has not been unfavourable to the crop. The gross yield of raw sugar is estimated to be 452,300 tons as against 444,900 tons last year—an increase of 1·7 per cent.

Eastern Bengal (9·9 per cent.,) report the area planted to be 176,100 acres as compared with 183,600 acres last year—a decrease of 4 per cent. The season has been generally unfavourable for sugar-cane, the crop suffering from excessive rain at the planting season and from unusually high floods in September and October. The total yield is reported to be 162,700 tons of raw sugar compared with 189,800 tons last year, this representing a decrease of 14 per cent.

Punjab (13·3 per cent.) reports the area to be 172,700 acres as compared with 325,500 acres—a decrease of 47 per cent. The total yield is reported to be 89,000 tons as against 238,300 tons last year, this representing a decrease of nearly 63 per cent.

North-West Frontier Province (1 per cent) now reports the area to be 25,000 acres as compared with 25,900 acres last year. The season was generally favourable for sowing. The standing cane was in some places slightly damaged by frost in the beginning of January, but latterly milder weatherhas prevailed. The yield is estimated to be 22,800 tons of raw sugar as compared with 22,600 tons last year.

Madras (2·5 per cent.)—The total area sown with sugarcane in raiyatwari villages up to the end of December is reported to be 90,600 acres—an increase of 12,800 acres or 27 per cent. as compared with the corresponding date of last year, and of 19 per cent. above the averages of the preceding five and ten years. The increase is attributed partly to seasonable rainfall and partly to a rise in the price of jaggery. The standing crop is generally fair and is estimated to yield 84 per cent of the normal on an average. The gross yield of raw sugar is estimated to be 114,500 tons as compared with 90,000 tons last year.

U. P. SUGAR-CANE.

The final report on the sugar-cane crop for 1905 1906 shows that on an average of the five years ending 1903 04 the area under sugar-cane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 48 per cent of the total area under sugar-cane in British India.

Character of the season.—The rains at sowing time, i.e., February and March, were ample and a larger area than in 1904 was placed under the cane crop in all divisions except Meerut and Agra, where damage by frost to the seed-canes restricted sowings. In this tract germination was also defective as in many cases injured canes were used for sowing; elsewhere it was good. The monsoon was late in arriving and some injury from hot winds and insects was reported; but the deficiency of rain after the monsoon broke affected the prospects of the crop more seriously, especially in the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions. In the rest of the province where the rain of August and September was sufficient the season has been less unfavourable.

Area.—Compared with the preceding year's area the Meerut division shows a decrease of 82 034 acres or 27 per cent. and Agra of 6,664 acres or 11 per cent. in the remaining divisions there has been an increase. The province as a whole exhibits an increase of 16,356 acres or over one per cent. the total area being 12,28,930 acres compared with 12 12,586 acres in 1904. The present year's area is also slightly above the average areas of the preceding five and ten years respectively.

Out-turn.—The prospects of sugar-cane reported in the previous forecasts have largely deteriorated in consequence of continue drought. In the Meerut, Rohilkhand and Agra divisions, where from the beginning prospects were unfavourable and the monsoon rain very deficient, the plant was stunted, and the quality of the juice is inferior. In these tracts the crop is estimated respectively at 45, 55 and 70 per cent of the normal. In the remaining divisions also some injury resulted from the early withdrawal of the monsoon, and from a full normal yield, which was anticipated before, the crop has been reduced to 80 per cent. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 70 compared with 90 per cent, last year. The out-turn in terms of gur is estimated at 2,40,65,000 maunds compared with 3 22,15 000 maunds last year showing a decrease of 81,50 000 maunds or 25 per cent. Prices of the raw product are at present consequently higher to a market extent than at the corresponding period of 1905. No sugar or gur is produced in these provinces from other sources than cane.

U. P. COTTON.

The revised final report on the cotton crop of 1905, shows that on an average of the five years ending 1903 04 the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented approximately ten per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. The great bulk of the cotton grown in all districts of these provinces is classed as Bengals:—

The character of the season and the condition of the cotton crop have been described in the report issued on 8th December 1905, and there is nothing to add to them. The area and outturn figures then reported however, require a slight alteration in consequence of the revision in the figures of Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad and Sitapur. In Cawnpore the area now reported amounts to 76 371 acres in place of 57,599 acres returned before; the remaining districts exhibit a difference of a few acres only. The total area of the United Provinces which in December last was reported at 1,338,891 acres now amounts to 1,358,203 acres. The increase since 1904 is thus 195,862 acres or 16 per cent. The total out-turn is now estimated at about 391,400 bales of 400 lbs. each, compared with 387,000 bales estimated in December last and 363,500 bales in 1904.

THE COTTON-CROP IN BURMA.

The total area under cotton in all 16 cotton-growing districts is now reported at 188,793 acres, or only 35 acres more than last year. The decrease, as compared with the last estimate, is chiefly due to a revision of figures for Magwe, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin and Myingyan. The rainfall of the season was generally favourable, but the early rains in Minbu and Sagaing were scanty and cultivation was restricted, and in Lower Chindwin and Myingyan the later rains were excessive, and some damage was caused to the crops. The plucking of cotton continues in places, but is completed for the most part. Prospects are on the whole good. The estimated outturn of the year of cleaned cotton is 37,353 bales of 400 lbs. each, or 4·89 per cent. below that of the previous year. The area and yield are respectively 125·81 and 4·85 per cent. above the average of the preceding five years.

The percentage relation of the total acreage under cotton in Burma to that of British India is on an average of the figures for the five years ending 1903-04—1·5.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

THE NEW
LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.
BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

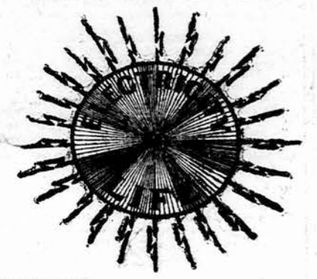
Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.
48, Spelman Street, LONDON,
ENGLAND.

IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!



DEAR READER:

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself: 'What extravagant claims these doctors make; now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did, and here he says he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT, I would give it a trial. But, what's the use thinking of it? I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctor's wonderful belt was doing all it claims for it, and if this Electricity is such a great cure, why don't all doctors use it? IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would never say my claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, Was benefitted or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The ONE SIMPLE THING is not for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECTRICITY that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot SPEND your money and KEEP it, can you? But you can get more money if you know how. And so also can you get more STRENGTH and HEALTH, and I KNOW HOW!

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of full vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink; Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, it can be reached, and the results MUST be the same. Apply the current PROPERLY and you impart new life and energy. This is WHY the ONE SIMPLE THING does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands who thought so.

All doctors who are up in their profession do use Electricity in their office practice, but how to prescribe it to those who could not come daily to their office has been the difficulty and the reason it has not been more in general use among the profession. Have you read what the old medical man of Madras has said about my Herculex? He first thanks me for having cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach, then says: "All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into the body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have SOLVED THIS PROBLEM by inventing his Herculex belt.' Isn't this a test of the highest order? To further quote the regular practioner, he says: "This is the opinion of an old medical man, who has made a special study in India and Europe of electricity as a therapeutic agent."

NOW, DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

I have three excellent books setting forth in logical English my system of treatment at home by my Electric Herculex. I am anxious to send them to YOU, particularly. My greatest satisfaction is in CONVINCING the DOUBTFUL. The books are absolutely free, and will be sent on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

Consumption Can be Cured.

At Last a Remedy has been found that Cures Consumption.

Dr. F. Yonkerman, Discoverer of The New Cure for Consumption.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the Deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will lenger doubt that consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried, had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and many serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful product of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept. 1056, 6, Bouverie St., London, E.C., England. Send no money. Simply mention this paper and ask for the Free Trial Treatment. It will be sent you by return mail, carriage paid,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of consumption, if you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

FOR COUGHS & COLDS
USE
LINSEED COMPOUND
TRADE MARK
OF
KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED AMISEED ETC
OF 50 YEARS' UNDIMINISHED EFFICACY

"

WRITERS AND READERS.

The election post has reached France, and has stirred up the Figaro—still the most smar of Paris papers—to send over M. Coudurier to watch the contest for the seat of a member of the defeated Cabinet in the Midlands. He seems to have entered into the spirit of the thing, and his account of his canvass of the constituency, in company with one of the Conservativ agents, will remind many of their own experiences during the last fortnight. One free and independent elector refuses to go to the poll, Conservative though he is, unless he is fetched there in a motor-car. No broughams for him he says, if his vote isn t worth a motor he won't give it, and a motor it therefore has to be. The next one called upon is over sixty, and of a different taste in conveyances. A carriage-and pair according to him, is what has always been sent for him on former occasions, and this he still insists on. As for motor-cars, which he epigrammatically describes as barking like dogs and smelling like cats, he cannot abide them. Thus, a motor will call at one cottage and a carriage and pair at the next, which perhaps explains the despairing appeals of candidates for the loan of vehicles at the last moment. Then M. Coudurier and his guide happen upon a very small, spiteful, and Socialist tailor, who not only overwhelms them with argument, but pursues them to their 24 h.p. Panhard, and stands in the road hurling Isaish-like curses upon them as they steam off. And then the meeting, where M. Coudurier displays the traditional gallantry of his nation in describing the lady canvassers—all beautiful, well-dressed and femmes du monde—who sit in the front row and listen to the speech of their candidate. The doctrines of political economy, he tells us, which puzzle many masculine intellects, have no mysteries for them. The speech itsel, much astonishes one accustomed to the perfervid oratory of our allies. Never for a moment, he says, does the ex-Minister forget that he is an educated man speaking to educated men. When he wishes to cast opprobrium on his opponents' manœuvres, it is quite sufficient to say that they are ungentlemanlike. And his audience are as moderate as he. From a French audience, says our critic, he would have received personal insults, sarcasms, and remarks calculated to make the blood boil; but here everything is decency and order. Perhaps M. Coudurier happened to fall upon a ticket meeting!

Ma Confession: parjune Norvegienne, does not give one a very favourable idea of the great Ibsen's countrywomen. A wife and mother, handsome, by her own showing not unhappily married, well off, and not more than thirty, sits down deliberately to write her own sensations and to describe the joys of maternity, and the effect is not pleasing to the average masculine eye. One would rather gather from her remarks about her determination to live her own life that she is one of the women's rights advocates who have lately proved too much for the patience of our new Premir's supporters, and an aggressive self-consciousness seems to be her lording characteristic. At a time when the first stranger you take in to dinner is more likely to talke insides to you than not, I suppose she is only giving evidence of her modernity by the medical details in which she revels; but her description of the gradual evolution of what she is pleased to consider her soul, is hardly more pleasant reading, and Kingsley's remark about people who are always fingering their spiritual muscles to see if they are growing occurs to one with great force. This morbid kind of feminine introspection began, so far as print is concerned, with the unfortunate Marie Bashkirtseff, in favour of whom Mr. Gladstone issued one of his many laudatory postcards. It seems from that and the present instance to be dear to the female mind of Northern Europe. Yet, speaking as a mere man, I would venture to assure the ladies who give way to this sort of thing, that the other sex will regard them with more romantic adoration the less they know about the inside of their heads.

Like most careful biographies Mrs. Haldones life of Descartes brings us into that closer contact with reality which is apt to administer a shock to our too easily preconceived ideas. It reminds us, as so much else does, that the real is often the paradoxical. It is singular, for instance and it is certainly often forgotten, that Descartes, who, as the originator of the method of doubt as to all fundamental data, was in a way the founder of modern individualism in thought, was for many years a pupil of the Jesuits. And in spite of a strongly marked individuality of character in the sphere of philosophy, he seems never to have been disposed to break away from the influences riveted on him in early years. The whole effort of his thought is indeed peculiarly interesting as well as typical of the seventeenth century in that it is a philosophy which grew up naturally within the circle of Catholicism and yet was conceived in a spirit of entire intellectual independence. And in passing it seems curiously contrary to the very tenacious conception rigidity of Jesuit education that at La Fleche Descartes was allowed considerable latitude as regards the studies proper to his class, and thereby, it seems, attained great proficiency in mathematics.

What is perhaps most curious of all is that Descartes, whom one generally think of as a recluse devoted to an especially arid metaphysic, was in his early life a soldier. Before the age of twenty he was caught in the great vortex of strife through which the Reformation came to its practical solution and was more or less engaged in many of the stirring episodes of the earlier portion of the Thirty Years' War, at Brida, at the Battle of Prague, and, later, at La Rochelle. How far he was engaged in actual bloodshed, or whether he was at the battle of Prague or only thereabouts, seems a moot point, for Descartes' ideas of campaigning were strikingly individual. He was, in fact, a volunteer in the manner of the charming personages in Cyrano de Bergerac, and made a point of departing in martial array for the scene of war. But arrived there when the seige, or whatever the operation might be, threatend to become tedious he invariably seems to have made aquaintance with the learned men of the locality, whom he entered while the cannon boomed round them into peaceable discussions on the void, or other problems of the higher methematics. A very curious glimpse at the ways of the seventeenth century is given by the story of Descartes seeing at Brida a mathematical problem posted up on the wall, as a sort of challenge to the savants of the place; and this curious affiche, though war was smouldering at the time, caused the liveliest interest to all passers by, Descartes begged a chance stranger, who turned out to be the learned Beechman to translate it for him into either French or Ladin, and though scandalised at the temerity of the young soldier, Beechman conceived the warmest admiration for him when he returned with the solution worked out. It was an age of the graces.

Before his thirtieth year, however, Descartes had inevitably become the sedentary philosopher, and soon afterwards settled in Holland. And though in that country he found himself amid the din of protestant controversies, it seems that the climate in some strange way was more congenial to him than the air of his native Loire, and it was among the fogs and disputations of Holland that the Cartesian philosophy was born. Alike in its intense vigour and in certain elements of naivete in its union of an extremely individualistic standpoint with an undoubting Catholicism that philosophy was a growth only possible in the generous and also a little nebulous atmospher of the early seventeeth century. It was of that time that Ste-Beuve happily said it occurred to Nature just then to model the human brain a little differently it was a luminous if still misty dawn before thought had become rigid, a down that in some very important aspects seems yet to have been followed by no day. The thinking of most of the men of Descarte's day was generously sympathetic an impulsive and a trifle lax; it was apt to pass into reverie in the manner of Henry More, the Platonis, from whom a charming sentence is quoted in this book—the reference is to the well-known Cartesian doctrine of the automatism of animals. If the immortality of the lower creation is the alternative, he asked, why not grant to brutes what Plato and the ancients did not withhold? So naturally did man then escape from the trammels of science and venture, with the great master of that style to hazard a wide solution.

The mind of Descartes was of a far more rigid, more northerly, type than that of most of his contemporaries; but much of his system has not escaped the doom of superannuation. We cannot now ask ourselves, as Descartes attempted to do, if there be any reality anywhere? The question, in fact, has no meaning, and the famous Cogito ergo Sum is not, of course, in itself, a proof of anything. Obviously it may be construed in two ways, i.e., Sum I am or I am—but there can be no doubt that Descartes intended it to mean the former. What we really see in this principle, as Miss Haldane succeeds in pointing out—though in language of a too Hegelian cast—is a singular anticipation of a dominant idea of modern philosophy, viz, that all reality is experience. And in passing we may say that Miss Haldane seems unduly impressed by the idea that philosophy culminated in Hegel a thing which is not quite fortunate for most of her English readers, and, even for those who have stumbled through any portion of that supremely great writer, not quite satisfying of modern needs.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 19.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 90 3-4 = + 1-8
3 do. Rentes ..... 99 1-2 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 106 3-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 66 3-8 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 30 9-16 = — 1-8
2 months hence ..... 30 = — 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 66 1-4 = — 1-4
EXCHANGES
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin ..... 20·50 1-4 = — 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·86 1-4 = unchanged
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = do
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 7-8 do = — 1-8
6 " " ... 3 3-8 do = unchanged
8 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-8 do = — 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 1-4 do = unchanged
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 4 do = do
7 day market loans ..... 4 do = do
SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 0 3-4 Feb. value quiet but steady
METALS—
Copper Braziers £89 unchanged
Yellow metal 7 5-8 — 1-4
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-4 1-2 sellers
WHEAT—Dull
About for U K 3,330,000
RAPESEED—Quiet
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1-2 — 1-2 A-M nominal flat
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-4 — 1-16
ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Stephanotis, Sahara, Trentham Hall and Istria,

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·88. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 11,000. Futures closed quiet.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·72 —4	5·73 —4	5·76 —4
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·78 —5	5 80 —5	5·82 —4
Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct	Oct-Nov.
5·78 —4	5·64 —3	5·60 —3

Receipts at U S Ports 15,000
Do last year 16,000
Exports to Great Britain 5,000
Do. do Continent 12,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... mutilated
Futures, month of March ..... 10·55—13 } a
Do. do. July ..... 10 85—15 }
a First cause of decline mutilated Declined owing to selling encouraged by weakness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 9-16 — 1-8
Futures, month of March ..... 10·58 — 18
Do. do. May ..... 10·79 — 16
Tone at close ..... steady

Quotations for Bengals in Liverpool are raised 1-16d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 19th Feb. 1906:—

Cotton	10,440 bales.
Wheat	5,103 cwts.
Linseed	5,794 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	454 do
Gingellyseed	1,813 do
Poppyseed	788 do
Groundnut	905 do
Castorseed	6,052 do
Rice	40,005 do
Myrabollams	3,571 do
Cottonseed	5,947 do
Mowrasee	235 do
Gram	941 do
Joowar	nil
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 171
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 148
Shanghai 30 do. ... 207 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet
Cash ... ... 98'12
1st Settlement, 28th February 98'14
Money Market, Tone steady.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st Feb. 9 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 1st ... 9 do.
Bank of Madras do. 16th Jan. 8 do.
SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a	p.
Ready	7	13	0
Forward May	8	4	0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.
Brown Jawnpore Ready, ... 7 1 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready 7 12 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.
Ready 8 6 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.
Ready 34 0 0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish 47 0 0
15 per cent. Mixed 46 0 0
25 per cent do. 45
50 per cent do. 44 8
Black Kutnee 40 0 0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.

New York repetition. Declined owing to bearish interior movement and to selling encouraged by weakness New Orleans. Spot Cotton at New York 11·10—15.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 Bales
Imports ..... 22,000 ,,

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
5·68 —4	5·39 —4	5·72 —4
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·74 —4	5·762 —4	5·78 —4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·71 —4	5·60 —4	5·56 —4

COTTON.—The market is quite but steady especially for Broach and other descriptions of good stapled cotton for which there is a fair enquiry. For short stapled qualities the demand is only moderate.

Closing Sutta quotations are as follows:—
Broach M.-G. Good, March .....Rs. 256
Bengals Fully Good, March ..... ,, 186

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...193	185	...	Feb, 25,
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms ...	...200	190	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	... 200	190	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	... 213	207	...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	... ...	209	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	... ...	218	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	219	213	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) ...	236	230	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	225	219	...	do.
Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	231	225	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	... 269	263	255	Mar 25.
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...	... 229	223	...	Feb, 25.
Muttia (M.-G.)	... 214	208	...	Feb, 25.
Westerns	... ...	232	...	May, 25.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade;	4	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	7	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Thakra Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	11	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	2	9
E Maxagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	31	30	159
Total plague deaths to date	305,238	22,630	546
Same date last year	99	116	240

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Death
3	1

A MOTOR service is to be established, it seems between the hospice of the Great St. Bernard and Aosta. The chauffeurs, we are told, will be chosen from the monks themselves, who will wear cowls.

Weak Lungs, Consumption.

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USED IN HOSPITALS.

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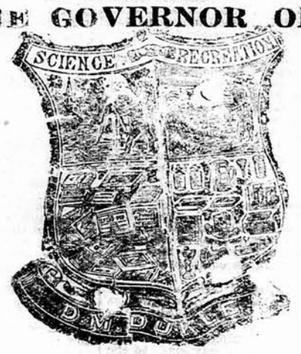

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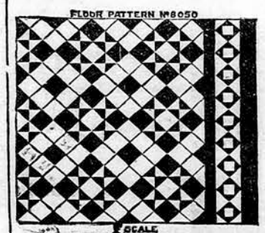

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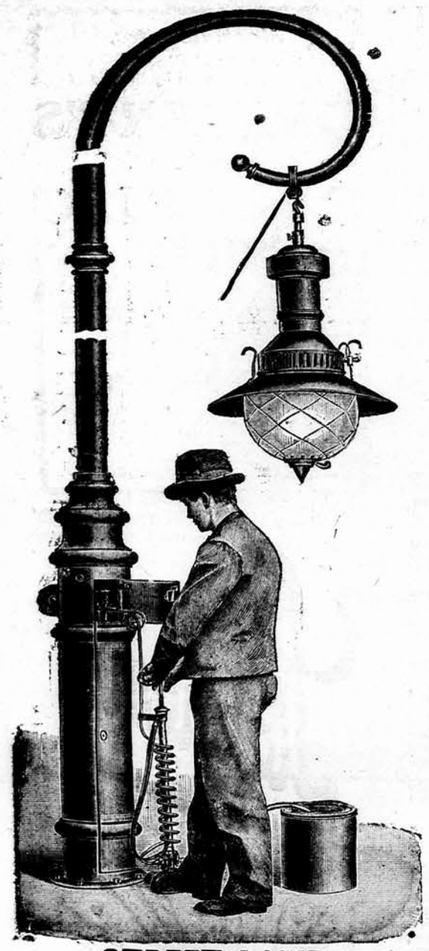

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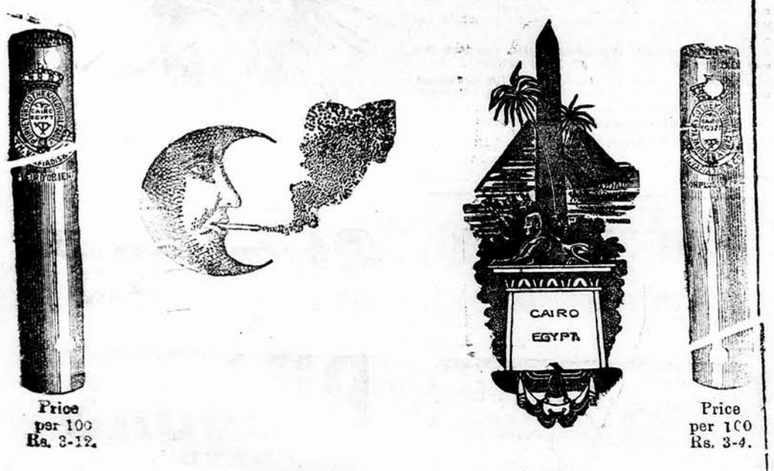

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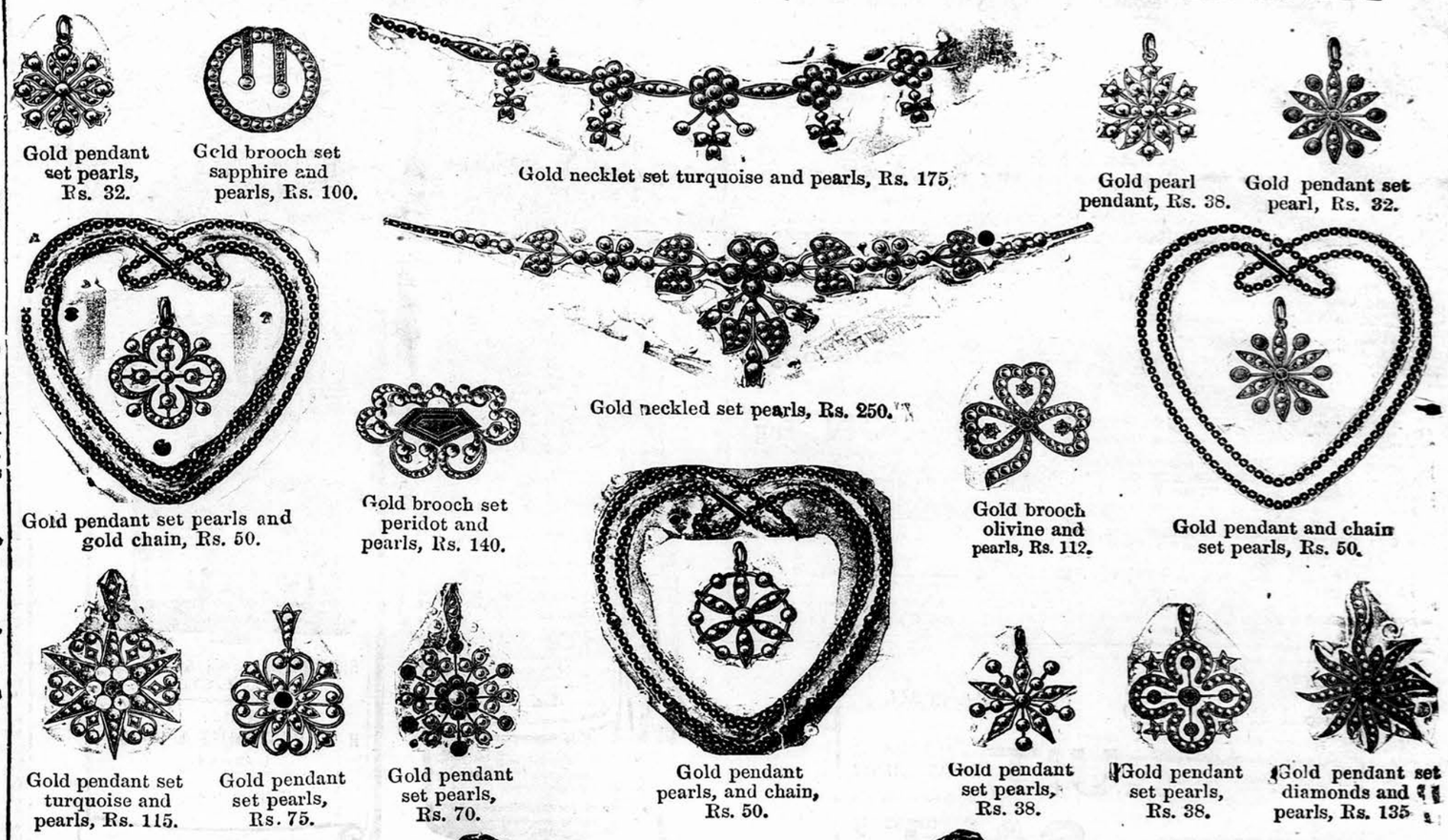
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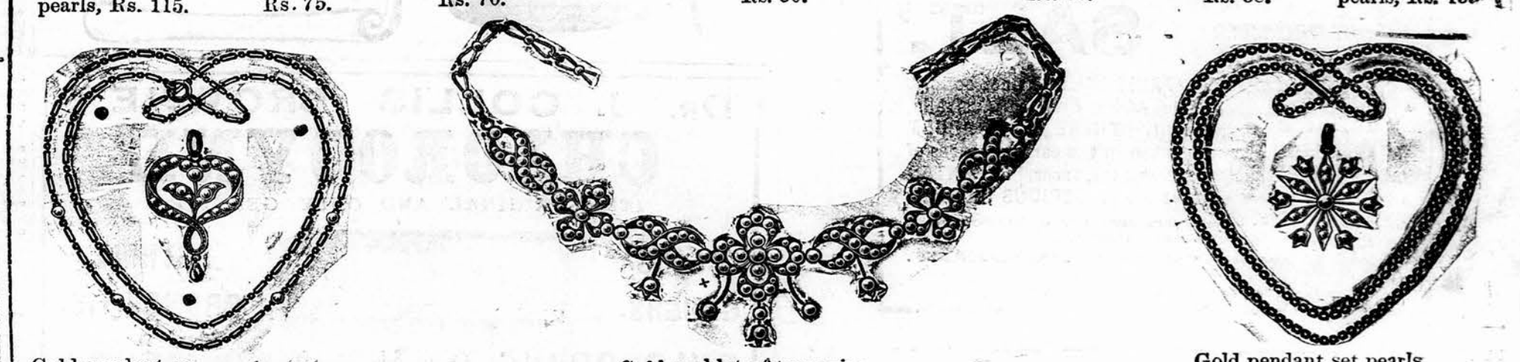
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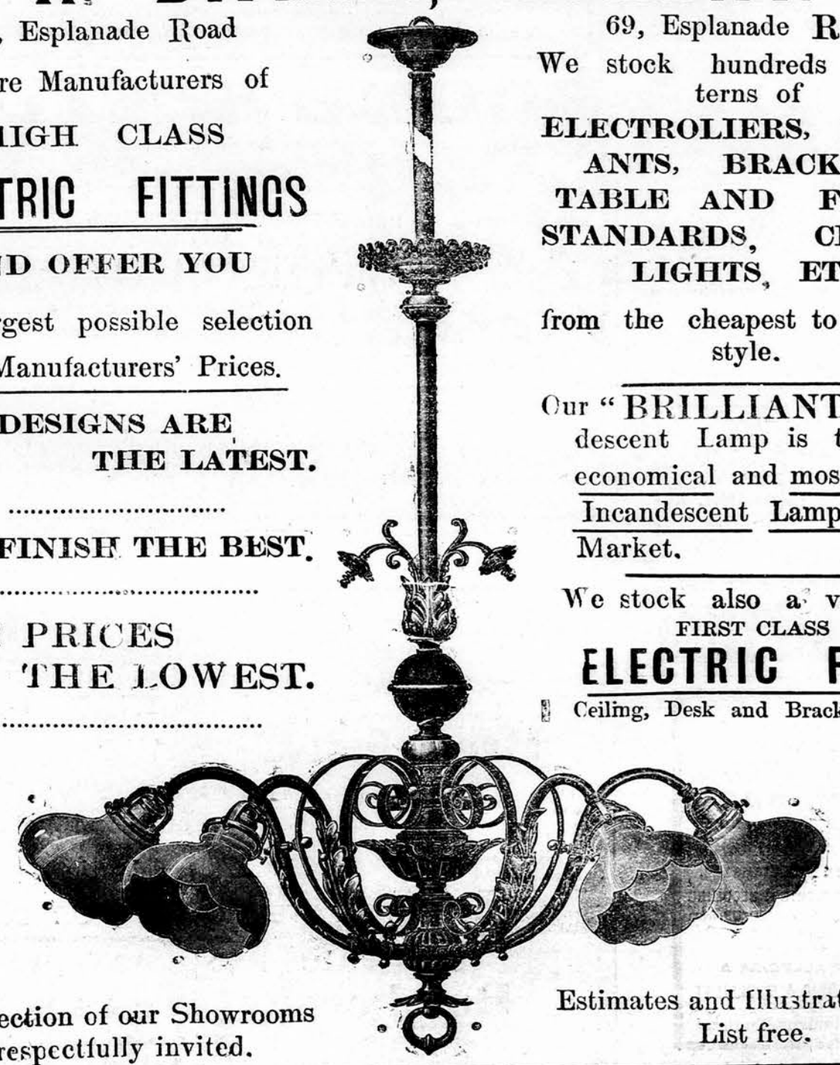

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